State Librarian

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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

The Observer and Home & Farm
One Year $2.00.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LVIII—NO 3,015 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1893. NEW SERIES—VOL. X—NO. 556

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 7, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The total strength of the army September 30th was 2,244 officers and 25,778 enlisted men.

The President has appointed Walter Hesing, editor of the Staats Zeitung, postmaster at Chicago.

The London Times says that 12,000 persons were killed in Kushan, Persia, by the earthquake last week. Shocks are still felt daily.

It will probably require one year to complete the State Confederate monument. There will be 3,000 feet of granite in the monument.

The Baptists of North Carolina will hold their annual State Convention on December 7 to 11, and it will be held in Elizabeth City this year.

In his annual report Secretary of Agriculture Morton states that there are 6,000 farms in the United States, upon which dwell more than 30,000,000 persons, who furnish more than 74 per cent. of the value of the exports of this country.

Virginia raises 5,000,000 bushels of peanuts and $4,000,000 worth of fruits and vegetables. The iron products is 200,000 tons, and over $2,900,000 of gold has been sent to the United States mint. This State has the largest lead mines in the South and the greatest manganese mines in the world.

There are in the North Carolina Methodist conference, which meets in Wilmington Saturday, 170 preachers and 36 lay delegates and in the Western North Carolina conference, which meets at Charlotte next Wednesday, 160 preachers and 40 lay delegates. Bishop Duncan presides at both conferences.

For the fiscal year of 1892 the internal revenue tax on whiskey yielded the government the sum of $94,720,260.55. It is expected that the new tariff bill will raise the tax to $1 per gallon and, estimating the same amount of distillation, the tax for one year would amount to $104,192 286,605.

We have an idea that the United States is a great place, with its 60 000,000 people, observes the Detroit Free Press, but there are 800,000,000 people in Asia, and more than 200,000,000 in Africa. The scientific estimate is that there are 1,450,000,000 people on the earth, of whom not more than 500,000,000 wear clothing from neck to sole.

One of Boston's pleasantest small charities is the furnishing of street car tickets in summer to poor invalids for rides in the suburbs of that city, but it is now asserted by the conductors that very many of these tickets are misused, being tendered to them by persons who not only are not ill, but are, from their dress and appearance, abundantly able to pay their own fares.

Mrs. Hennessy, mother of the late chief of police of New Orleans, is dying at a very advanced age. She is the last of the family. Her husband was killed in a street duel. Michael Hennessy, her nephew, was assassinated in Texas and her son, David, was murdered by Italians. His death caused the uprising which resulted in the lynching of thirteen Italians at the Parish prison three years ago.

Western North Carolina, just at this time is attracting much attention from the people in the North, says the Press and Carolinian. Our climate and cheap lands will bring many settlers to the Old North State within the next few months. It now looks as if the whole country has its eyes fixed on North Carolina. Every mails brings letters of inquiry about our climate, price of lands, products, etc.

Since the advent Leo XIII. to the pontifical throne he has created ninety-two cardinals, that number having died in the course of his pontificate. The College of Cardinals, since the nominations at the last consistory, numbers sixty-three, of whom thirty-four are Italians and twenty-nine foreigners. The foreigners are divided as follows, according to their nationality: Seven French, five Austro Hungarian, five German, four Spanish, two Portuguese, two American, one English, one Irish, one Belgian and one Australian.

Italy will speedily have to choose between a dictatorship and a revolution, says the European edition of the New York Herald. A dictatorship means Signor Crispi, that is to say the military policy at any cost that has led Italy to the brink of the abyss on which she is now standing, and a revolution means a leap into the unknown, a risk greater for a nation than for an individual. The only remedy is a policy of economy and of disarmament, which would enable Italy to resume the role of a neutral Power, which it is to her interest to play.

If may be said that the only loyal Democratic Senators, says the Clinton Democrat, were those who advocated standing rigidly by the platform, and it follows that no loyal Democratic paper can condemn them for this performance of a plain duty. The papers that pour out abuse upon such men as Senators Morgan, Pugh, Vance, Daniel, Vest and others, are wasting time and space. Their ravings will change nobody's opinion. It is persecution of faithful, honest, incorruptible Democrats, and is recognized as such. The more such men are abused the firmer do their friends stand by them and the more determined to sustain them.

California's Midwinter Fair, now preparing in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, to open January 1 next, has already far outgrown all designs and expectations in the matter of size and importance. The original plan was to invite exhibitors at the Chicago Fair to send some of their choicest exhibits to add interest to what was to be mainly a California fair. But the Chicago Fair exhibitors have responded with unexpected heartiness, and the countries they represent have made it a national affair, so that the directors of the Midwinter Fair are confronted with a serious problem in trying to find room for the exhibits offered. The Midway shows are going to Golden Gate Park almost en masse, and in every respect California's fair is developing into a world's fair of no mean proportions.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The President appointed First Lieutenant James F. Sawyer, of the Fifth artillery, to be captain and assistant quartermaster. Nearly every first lieutenant in the army was a candidate for promotion. ——Admiral Mello has left the harbor of Rio Janeiro, sailing southward in the cruiser Aquidahas. ——The public debt statement shows a decrease of the cash, less gold reserve and smaller receipts. ——Bradstreet's report does not show much improvement in the condition of trade during the past week. ——In the annual report of Secretary Hoke Smith the operations of the land office, pension bureau, census office, Indian affairs, patents, geological survey and Pacific railroads are gone into and many suggestions made. The Secretary shows up the pension frauds in Virginia, New Mexico and Iowa, and shows what the department has done to suppress them. He found no purpose on the part of those in charge of the census to ever bring it to a final close. Under the changes made by him in this bureau he expects to practically close the report by July 1st, 1894, and says $506,000 will be needed to complete it. He recommends a plan which by auction under proper restrictions public lands may be disposed of. He commends the management of the Indians and says it is a mistaken idea that red men are decreasing. ——E. Polk Johnson, of Frankfort, Ky., has been appointed special agent in charge of the Chicago division of treasury assets. He is one of the most widely known newspaper men of the West. ——Savannah has raised the quarantine against Brunswick, except as to household goods and merchandise. ——The London Anarchists have decided to defy the Home Secretary and police and hold their proposed meeting in Trafalgar Square. ——Quite. Liles & Davis, the largest wholesale dry goods firm in Nashville, Tenn,, have failed. ——At East Liverpool, Ohio, thirteen persons, returning from a Thanksgiving party, were caught on a trestle by an electric car. One was killed and several others seriously, if not fatally injured. ——The failures in the United States for the last seven days were 278, against 236 for the week before. ——Formal transfer of the C. C. & A. railroad to the Richmond and Danville has been made. ——During the racing at Augusta, Ga., a horse bolted the track, stumbled and broke his neck. He fell on his rider, John Baxter, fatally injuring him. ——There was great rejoicing at Brunswick Friday over the raising of the quarantine and the return of the first train load of refugees. ——Gen. Wm. Lilly, Congressman-at-large of Pennsylvania, is dead. ——The German Reichstag revoked the decree of expulsion from Germany against Jesuits. ——A young man named Archie Reynolds was waylaid and murdered near Concord, Ga. The murderers (two negroes) have been captured and a double lynching is in prospect. ——For the last ten days a large number of Chinese have been coming into this country across the Mexican border. ——The treasury report issued on Friday, shows a cash loss for November of $6,500,000, leaving a balance of $96,50C,000. Receipts for the month were only $24,000,000, which were exceeded by expenditures by $6,500,000. For the last five months the expeditures exceed receipts $34,000,000. ——The report of the Secretary of War says that Indian warfare in this country is over and there will in future be little demand for Federal troops to preserve order in the States, so the troops can be concentrated along the coast line and many of the infantry converted into artillerymen. ——The total strength of the army September 30th was 2,144 officers and 25,778 enlisted men. ——The advance in the manufacture of heavy coast defence guns is most satisfactory and good progress is being made for coast defences in accordance with the project of the Endicott board of 1885, and next year work will be in progress at thirteen of the twenty-eight ports proposed for fortification by this board, including Charleston, Tybee Roads, Savannah river and Pensacola. ——The War Department expenditures for the year ended June 30th, 1893, were $51,996,070. The appropriations for the present year were $48,023,525, the estimates for the next fiscal year are $52,846,429, about two-fifths of these amounts being for public works, mainly river and harbor improvements. ——The Tariff bill contains no reciprocity measure as contained in the McKinley bill. ——Four murders and three fatal affrays occur in one day at nine of the West Virginia mines. ——The man Frazier or Hogg or Davis, arrested in Richmond on a charge of bigamy, has three wives. ——The South Carolina Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting prize fighting. ——The Lowell, Mass., carpet factories close indefinitely. ——The late Alfred W. Shields, of Henrico county, Va., left his property to his two colored servants and the University of Virginia. ——The inspection of the new cruiser Machias shows her so top heavy that her 5-inch side armor will have to be removed, her battery lightened and tons of cement poured into her bottom. ——M. Spuller has formed a French Cabinet. The continuance of the crisis is attributed to President Carnot, who is trying to create the impression that he is an indispensable party as Presidential candidate in the coming election. It is said either of his rivals for the Presidency could have formed a strong Cabinet. ——The captain, his wife and little son and the crew of the wrecked schooner Louise H. Randall, after spending all night lashed to the rigging of the wreck, were rescued. ——The internal revenue receipts so far this fiscal year have been $6,823,015 less than for the same period last year. ——Capts. Higginson and Bartlett have been ordered to the command respectively of the Boston and Atlanta. ——A wholesale poisoning is reported from Ft. Deposit, Ala. On Thanksgiving day a negro by the name of Nathan Lamb, alias Seldars, had a grudge against Mr. F. M. Searcy, proprietor of the Houston house, and placed some rough on rats on the turkey after it had been put on the table. Those who ate of it were suddenly taken sick. Next day the negro put some poison on some beef steak and in the drinking water. The result was the poisoning of Mr. Searcy, his wife, daughter, Miss McQueen and several drummers, two of whom came near dying. The negro has confessed and lynching is talked of very much. ——Charles J. Hayes, who has for twenty years been the press reporter of the House of Representatives, died Saturday in Washington City. ——The Red Cross society is making appeal in Washington City for aid for the destitute on the South Carolina Sea Islands. ——The British steamer Wetherly was stranded off Cape Hatteras Saturday. The crew of twenty-four men were rescued by the life saving crew.

The State Horticultural Society—13th Annual Report—A Valuable Document.

For the Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 24, 1893.

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in sending the Annual Report of the State Horticultural Society. Our society is doing a most valuable work for the Horticulture of the State, but has always been cramped for funds. We receive no public aid as most North Carolina State societies do, and all our officers give their time without pay. We wish to spread the knowledge of the society and its work, and trust you will use the present occasion to enlighten your readers upon the subject.

Respectfully,
GERALD MCCARTHY, Sec'y.

The 13th annual report of the N. C. Horticultural Society has just come to hand from the office of the secretary, Prof. Gerald McCarthy, of Raleigh. This is a closely printed pamphlet of 68 pages "chock full" of the most valuable horticulture wisdom. It is by far the most complete and valuable report ever issued by any Southern horticultural society. It seems that while the northern States, whose horticultural possibilities are far below North Carolina's, subsidize their societies from the public treasury, and in addition give them free printing, the North Carolina society gets neither one nor the other, and is dependent wholly upon membership fees and the receipts of its annual fair. Among the contents of this report we notice the following: Historical sketch of the Society; Wine Grapes; Grapes and Peaches in the Thermal Belt; Analysis of N. C. Wines; Profits of Trees, commercial Bulb growing; Amature Gardening; The State Weather Service; Anti-pest Laws; Culture of Chrysanthemums; Nut Growing in North Carolina.; list of vegetables suitable for kitchen garden; list of fruits suitable for North Carolina, and many other papers of equal value. If you are not a member of the society, sends 25 cents to the secretary and get a copy of this report. Then join the society and help along the good work.

A Monstrous Structure That Will Outdo Eiffel's Creation.

At Wembley Park, a suburb of London, there is now in progress of construction a tower whose summit will be 1,300 feet above the level of the sea. In height it will eclipse the famous erection of Eiffel by 175 feet, the respective altitudes being as 1,150 to 975. The knoll on which it stands is 165 fee above the sea level, and senses may well reel at the attempt to realize the glorious and expansive view which will be available from the top. There will be three platforms to the tower, at intervening altitudes of 150 feet, 500 feet and 950 feet respectfully. The area of the first will be about 200 feet square, and it will be covered by a concert hall, shops, restaurants and sideshows of various kinds. There will be like erections on the second platform, but on a lesser scale, and on the third a position with brief home communication will be the leading furture. If the amount of business transacted on the highest stage of the Eiffel tower be any criterian the postmaster general will have no cause to complain of an unremunerative branch, while the patriotism of its patrons will be gratified by the circumstance that this stage is to be 40 feet higher than the loftiest which the Parisian creation can boast. Crowning all will be an electric lamp of extraordinary illuminating power.

The entire tower will weigh about seven thousand five hundred tons and each on its colossal legs will stand on a solid rock of concrete, already in position and embedded to the depth of seventy-five feet. This weight is much lighter than that of the Eiffel tower, but Sir Benjamin Baker, who built the great Forth bridge, is superintending the work and may be safely trusted to make the structure perfectly strong and safe.

The four legs are already a third of the way up the first platform. They stand at the corners of a square of three hundred feet base, within which four elevators—two up and two down will work and will be able, if required, to carry as many as sixty thousand persons in a day. The tower will be built entirely of steel. The first platform is under contract to be finished by November of this year, but no date has been fixed for the execution of the entire work, though that consummation may possibly be witnessed by the end of 1894.

A Rival of the Bicycle.

A rather formidable competitor of the cycle has made its appearance in the Midlands in the shape of a pneumatic road skate. It has lately been seen in the streets of Birmingham, and, judging from the admiration it excites, is not unlikely to find its way soon into all parts of the country. The invention, which was patented a short time ago by a Scotch firm, is evidently derived from the old roller skate of skating rink celebrity, but, whereas the ordinary roller skate has four wheels, the pneumatic skate has only two placed in line at either extremity of the skate. The wheels are rather larger than those of the roller skate, and instead of solid rubber, are covered with pneumatic tires. The patentees claim for them that one can skate over ordinary turnpike roads with them the same as on ice and at even greater speed, while at the same time they will easily ascend and descend hills. Six or seven miles an hour, however, is the maximum speed attempted in the streets of Birmingham, and that only on smooth roads. One obvious advantage of the pneumatic skate over the pneumatic cycle is that punctured tires may be readily replaced, as the skater may carry surplus tires, or even reserve wheels ready fitted, in his overcoat pocket.

A Pacific Metropolis.

Brimming over with real Western enthusiasm, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Alison, of Seattle, dropped in on his Philadelphia friends a day or two ago and yesterday morning preached to his old parishoners of the West Green Street Presbyterian Church, says the Philadelphia Times, which he left a year ago to take charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Sattle. Of course he stopped at Chicago and is of course pleased at the prosperity of his new congregation, which will in a few weeks move into a new church building which will seat nearly 1,500 persons and more than half of whose seats will be necessary to accommodate its own communicant membership.

"Soberly speaking," says Dr. Alison, "Seattle is destined to be the New York city of the Pacific coat. Why? For one thing it occupies the same relation to the Orient, that is Asia and Australia, that New York does to Europe. It is nearly six hundred miles, or two days sailing, nearer to China and Japan than San Francisco. It has two great transcontinental railroad lines centering in the city, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern. There is only one to San Francisco, while there are four to the Puget-Sound country, the two I have named and the Canadian and Union Pacifics. Four great railway corporations have not spent millions of dollars to get to the Pacific Northwest without knowing what they were doing. The fathers of San Francisco, forty years ago, when they were reclaiming the sandhills, little thought that a rival would spring up in the wilderness of Washington.

"Another reason for predicting the future greatness of Seattle is that it is the metropolis of Washington, which is known as the Pennsylvania of the West. It has a population of 70,000 and six years ago had only 20,000. Washington has everything as a State that Pennsylvania has, plus the precious minerals.

"There are a hundred million acres of coal land in the State. There are enough fish in Puget Sound to supply the country. The Puyallup Valley, of which Seattle is the centre, raises from three to four million dollars worth of hops yearly, which are sent East. Its cedar shingle industry can supply the country for forty years.

"Its climate is much the same the year around, and we have roses at Christmas. There are no extremes of heat or cold. The summers are ideal, and the 'rainy season' in winter is not continuous, as some think. Last January we had twenty-two days of fine weather.

"In the city are three lakes. One, Lake Washington, is twenty-five miles long and four miles wide, which it is proposed to connect with Puget Sound by a canal a mile and a half long, to form an enclosed harbor and dock for the Pacific squadron of the navy. Ships of every nation are found on the waters of Puget Sound. Vessels run to and from China and Japan, the Hawaiian Islands and Australia, and it is impossible to anticipate what will be the development of commerce in that region.

"Seattle has not had a failure of any kind during the hard times, and has never had a bank failure in its history. Buildings of over a million dollars in value are going up there now. The city has 15,000 young men, many of them graduates of the best Eastern colleges. As a class they are not surpassed anywhere in the world, a large proportion coming from Pennsylvania, New York and New England. Young men there are bank presidents and hold other high positions. Culture and refinement abound in its society and it is a great church-going place, there being over sixty churches of all denominations. The leading churches are always crowded, and often there are more men than women.

"It is far ahead of Rome in that it is a city of seventy hills, but its street-car system is as good as that of San Francisco and its cable cars whisk passengers up some inclines at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees. The territory incorporated has room for two or three millions of people at least, and it seems as if Seattle was to be the city of which James Anthony Froude prophesied when he said there would be a London on the shores of Puget Sound in the twentieth century."

Don't Underestimate the Mule.

New York Sun.

The man who collected horse and mule statistics for the census report shows that the average price of a mule is $7 more than the average price of a horse. The ordinary mule in South Carolina, which owns about 55,000 of the long-eared beasts, is worth about $90; the average price of a horse in the same State is about $78. Texas probably has more mules (about 200,000) than any other State. The average price is about $41, or nearly twice the value of a Texas horse. In Missouri mules are worth about $7 more and in Kentucky about $3 more than horses. Only a few States have no mules, or so few that the statistician didn't make a note of them. One of these States is Rhode Island, which the mule driver of Texas doubtless would think is not any too large for a pasturage and play ground for a festive mule of Southern birth.

Oregon is the only State where horses bring higher prices than mules. The ordinary mule out there is worth $46 and the horse $51. The figures for California are: Mules $67; horses, $46. In Pennsylvania, where mules, famous for longevity, are much used in the mines, they bring about $86; horses, $67. In this State there are seventy times as many horses as there are mules, which number about 14,000. A New York mule is worth $91 and a horse $76. Mules are prized more in New Jersey than in any other State, the average price being about $106 or $30 more than horses. Illinois has about 140,000 mules, or more than any other Western State.

RIGHT OR LEFT HANDED.

Do You Put Your Coat on Right or Left Arm First?

Exchange.]

The despised left hand makes good its claim in many cases to be the defter of the two. The fingers that touch and adjust with such nicety the string of the violin are surely as cunning as those that move the bow. The hand that guides the reins and steers with exactness the horse through the crowded streets, is quite as cunning as, one might say much more than, the hand that weilds the whip. But great is fashion, unanswerable is theory.

It would appear that as life becomes more and more complex, we are becoming more and more specialized, and the difference between our limits is encouraged rather than hindered by every screw made in Birmingham and by every slap administered to the offending fingers that would dare to shake hands incorrectly.

It is curious to notice the vagaries of humanity in cases where no bard and fast line has been already drawn. Although most right-handed persons put on their coats left arm first, a considerable per centage thrust in their right first. Soldiers fire from the right shoulder, but sportsmen are found who prefer the left.

In working with the spade, the proportion of right-handed men grasp the spade with the left and push with the left foot and right hand, though when using an axe the same individuals would grasp farthest down with the right.

The Persians mount their horses from the right side, which is the different side from that mounted by the Europeans.

The buttons on coats, etc., are placed on the right side, and the shed of the hair in boys to the left, evidently to suit manipulation by the right hand.

The great philosopher, Newton, records that at first he confined his astronomical observations to his right eye, but afterwards he managed to train his left.

But there are persons who could not do this, owing to the unequal strength of their eyes. Strange to say, the Chinese assign the place of honor to the left.

At Kunyenye, in Africa, Cameron relates being introduced to the heir presumptive to the throne, the nails on whose left hand had been allowed to grow to an enormous length as a sign of high rank, proving that he was never required to perform manual labor, and also providing him with the means of tearing the meat which formed his usual diet.

Egyptian Cotton Used in the United States

American Industries.]

New York's cotton quotations are cabled to the Alexandria Bourse almost hourly, and variations affect the Egyptian market as sensibly as if the two nations were not separated by 6,000 miles of sea.

It may astonish your readers to be told that Egypt sends the United States a goodly part of her crop, and the trade increases with such strides as to almost tempt one to question the published statistics. In 1885 America bought in the Liverpool markets 3,800 bales of Egyptian cotton, and in the succeeding three years a trifle more each season, until the trade amounted to 10,470 bales in 1889. Then wide-awake brokers in Boston and New York arranged for direct shipments, resulting in an importation in 1890 of 23,790 bales; in 1891, of 25,673 bales, while last year's shipments aggregated 38,755 bales, while for this year of grace the figure will be several points better than 40,000 bales.

Think of it! America buying cotton in Egypt? Is it not like carrying coals to Newcastle? To the uninitiated it may be, but not so to the enterprising factory owner in Massachusetts or Connecticut. With its silky staple from an inch to an inch and a half long, he can, with Egyptian cotton, make underwear and hosiery and a dozen other things requiring a smooth finish and high lustre that he could not make from American cotton alone.

Donnybrook's Famous Fair.

St. Louis Republic.]

Donnybrook is on the outskirts of the city of Dublin, but Donnybrook Fair Ground is no longer the friendly fighting ground of former days. Once the tents made of wattles, with patch-work quilts or blankets or old petticoats spread over them, held rows of tables made of doors placed on mounds of clay. The benches, too, rested on the same uncertain foundation, and when the young Irishmen grew unsteady the bench sent them all down to the floor. Out on the green there were fighting and sports, and at night the fiddles played jigs for the jolly young people. It appears from the accounts given by the strangers who visited Donnybrook almost a hundred years ago that there was a good reason for the world-wide meaning given to the mere expression "Donnybrook Fair." But its glories have departed, and it is many a long day since the cheerful shillalah was wielded around Donnybrook Castle.

A Massachusetts official who spent several years in Kentucky tells the story of a judge somewhat given to bibulosity. After a night with the boys, the judge was considerably how-come-you-so, and for a lark the mischief-lovers reversed the wheels on his Honor's old cradle-shaped wagon, putting the fore wheels behind and the hind wheels in front, thus raising the fore part of the wagon to an unwonted eminence. When he reached home, near morning, his wife naturally wanted to know where he had been all night. He explained by saying in uncertain tones: "Maria, I've been in Louisville. I started in good season, but it was ten miles, and up hill all the way."

A little Scotch boy, on being rescued by a bystander from the dock into which he had fallen, expressed heartfelt gratitude, saying: "I'm so glad you got me out. What a lickin' I wad have frae my mither if I had been drooned!"

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

No Place for a Third Party.

Atlanta Constitution.]

If the Third party ever had a favorable opportunity to make itself felt, it was in Tuesday's State elections. It was natural that in an era of depression and discontent the new party should attract to its standard the dissatisfied elements of the two old parties.

The campaign is over, and as the smoke of battle clears away it becomes evident that the Populists have cut a very insignificant figure in the fight. In Nebraska they succeeded in putting in their work because the patronage Democrats paved the way in their State convention by putting a double-standard party on a single-standard platform. But they were overwhelmingly snowed under in Virginia, where they were well organized and made a determined effort to win. They made a feeble showing in Iowa, and in other States they failed to cause even a ripple on the surface.

The lesson is so obvious that it cannot be mistaken. The two old parties represent the opposite political creeds of the people. Republicans and Democrats will find it their best policy to adjust their differences in their own camps. They cannot organize a third party with any reasonable hope of success under existing conditions. The result of Tuesday's elections makes that plain.

In the South, where the Populists and their sympathizers have looked for a victory in Virginia, their crushing defeat will have a good effect. Democrats who have been disposed to leave the party ranks and work for their favorite reforms in a new organization, will now see how utterly hopeless such a course would be. They will come to the conclusion that their only chance of securing the legislation they desire is to stick to the Democracy, and take part in and help shape party movements and party policy. If they adopt this policy they will at least have the satisfaction of aiding the party in redeeming the pledges of the Chicago platform, and when these pledges are carried out the masses will get all the financial relief that they have asked for.

But if dissatisfied Democrats make the mistake of trusting to the Populist movement to accomplish their object, the consequences will be disastrous. The fruits of the magnificent Democratic victory last year will be lost, the great party will be divided, and at the next general election the Republicans will win, not through their superior strength, but through our dissensions and factional strife.

It is a good time for Democrats to get together and harmonize their conflicting views. Financial relief and a revenue tariff are substantially the only reforms demanded by both Democrats and Populists. The former are pledged to these reforms, and having entire control of the government they can carry them out. The disruption of the national Democracy means the restoration of Republican rule.

A Tennyson Story.

Sheffield Independent.]

One day when Mr. Phelps was Minister to the court of St. James a gentleman from Omaha called upon him with the modest request that he would assist him in obtaining a number of autographs of eminent Englishmen. The visitor was, indeed, not scrupulous to exclude eminent English women, and if Mr. Phelps could obtain for him a few friendly lines from the queen they should have an honored place in his town hall, on whose behalf he had undertaken the commission. Mr. Phelps was struck with the quiet pertinacity of the man and helped him to a good many valuable autographs. Appetite growing with what it fed upon, the gentleman from Omaha declared that he could not go back without obtaining a specimen of the poet laureate's handwriting. Mr. Phelps said he did not know Lord Tennyson, and from what he had heard of him thought he was not approachable on the subject. But, he said, "you write to him yourself in your own way: tell him your business here and what you want from him." The gentleman from Omaha obeyed the instruction, and after a few posts there reached him a manuscript copy of the first page of "In Memoria" in Tennyson's own handwriting and signed by his name.

A Solid Knock-down Blow.

The whale blows water while at play;
Trees blow in every clime;
The sweetest flowers blow in May,
But wind blows all the time.

There's lots of blowing in this world. Sufferers from catarrh blow their noses, and quacks blow about their "cures." Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is the only infal ible one. Its proprietors back up this claim by offering $500 for every case they fail to cure permanently. This is an unanswerable blow at humbuggery, coming from men of sterling reputation and ample capital. Nasal Catarrh cannot resist the potency of this Remedy. It stops discharges, leaving the senses acute, the head clear, and the breath normal. Of all druggists, 50 cents.

2,228,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Crimes and Punishments.

Cutting off the hands and feet as a punishment was practiced in every country in Europe but England two centuries ago.

Arrest before trial was not customary in Athens, and a citizen would generally escape a trial by going into voluntary exile.

In England there are eighty-four male to sixteen female offenders, in Scotland the proportion is sixty-seven to thirty-three.

French prison diet consists of five ounces of bread and thirteen ounces of vegetables daily, with a meat ration of four ounces twice a week.

The per centage of criminals, classified in regard to sex, is, in Gremany, 826 males to 174 females; in the United States, 914 to 86.

In 1820 forty-six persons were hanged in England for forging Bank of England notes, some of which were afterwards proved to be good.

In 1888, of the inmates of English prisons 11 per cent. of the men and 34 per cent. of the women had been convicted ten or more times.

Profits of Exhibitors at the World's Fair.

The profits of exhibitors at the World's Fair have exceeded the records of all previous international expositions. The final accounting has been made by concessionaries with the department of collections. Over $10,000,000 worth of goods has been sold by the exhibitors of the eight nations best represented at the Fair. Italy leads in amount of sales. During the six months of the Exposition the concessionaries in the Italian section of the various departments took in $2,500,000 for carvings, porcelains, marbles and bronzes. Of the marbles exhibited, some of which were of great value, there were but a few to be taken back to Italy. Germany is second in the amount of her sales, which is placed at $1,500,000. France, England, Austria and Japan are rated alike in the aggregate of their sales at $1,000,000 each, but the French and English sales are likely to exceed this amount considerably. The sales of Russia and Spain were about $750,000 each.

Velocity of the Earth's Rotation.

Everybody knows that the earth makes one complete revolution on its axis every 24 hours. But few, however, have any idea of the high rate of speed necessary to accomplish that feat. The highest velocity ever attained by a cannon ball has been estimated at 1,626 feet per second, which is equal to a mile in 3.2 seconds. The earth, in making one revolution in 24 hours, must turn with a velocity nearly equal to that of a cannon ball. In short, the rate of speed at the equator has been estimated at exactly 1,000 feet per second, or a mile every 3.6 seconds. Therefore it has been calculated that if a cannon ball were fired due west and could maintain its initial velocity independent of the earth, and could keep up the speed with which it left the gun, it would beat the sun in his apparent journey around the earth.

The production of cotton is rapidly increasing in quantity in the Transcaspian provinces of Russia. Last year as many as 72,565 tons of raw cotton were transported across the Caspian to Baku, and thence by the Trans-Caucasion Railway to Batoum and Poti. After reshipment at these places the cotton was conveyed to Odessa and Sebatopol, and thence to the weaving mills at Lodz, Warsaw and those in the Moscow district. It being cheaper than either American of Egyptian cotton, which pays a very heavy import duty, it may be that in a few years, when the cotton crop of the Transcaspian provinces will suffice to furnish the raw material required by the Russian mills, American and Egyptian cotton will cease to be bought in Russia.

Costliest Mile of Railroad.

The costliest mile of railroad is a mile measured on a steel portion of the Forth bridge. The length of this portion is a mile and twenty yards, and the cost of it was considerably over $10,000,000. The most expensive railway system in the world is the "Inner Circle" line of London, which cost, including the purchase of the land, from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 per mile. The last constructed mile, between the Mansion house and Altgate, cost altogether, including "compensations," nearly $10,000,000.

The Fools are not all Dead.

A lazy man, whose horses and cart were stuck in the mud, prayed to Jupiter for help. Jupiter answered: "Fool! get up and put your shoulder to the wheel, and do not call on me when you can help yourself." Foolish people buy medicines hap hazard, blindly trusting to promises made *without a guarantee*. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is *guaranteed* to cure colds, coughs, all lung affections, and even Consumption, in its early stages. It puts to rout all stomach troubles, purifies the blood, gives healthful action to the sluggish liver, and drives blemishes from the skin. It is an honest medicine, and an invaluable health insurance policy which should never be allowed to lapse. All druggists keep it.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HE COMMITTED SUICIDE!

The Cause and Its Lesson.

Why did he commit suicide? Oh! for the same reason that thousands of others are on the verge of the same sin, or in immediate danger of insanity, paralysis, idiocy, or some other equally unfortunate result of nervous affection. He knew he was afflicted with a nervous disorder, but was careless, apparently indifferent to the outcome; or he may have lessened his chances for recovery by treating with physicians who had little or no knowledge of such affections, or by dosing himself with worthless so-called remedies. His case was a sad one, but no worse than that of any other nervous sufferer, who has nervous or sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, irritability, melancholy, failing memory, hot flashes, fainting, sleeplessness, nervous dyspepsia, sexual debility, epilepsy, etc. The same or similar consequences are likely to result to anyone who has any of these advance symptoms of an awful end. Do not hesitate to get rid of them by intelligent treatment. Dr. Franklin Miles, the celebrated specialist, has studied nervous diseases over 20 years, and has discovered the only reliable remedy for them. Thousands of voluntary testimonials prove the virtues of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Alonzo Barker, of Clinton, N. Y., writes: "I was so afflicted with extreme nervousness that I was on the verge of insanity. My hands trembled so that I could scarcely feed myself. I used twelve bottles of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and was cured. It is almost unsurpassed. I recommend this wonderful remedy for nervous troubles."

"I had been a great sufferer from chronic headache until I began, about four months ago, to use Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Pills, since which time I have not had a headache. Several of my friends are using Dr. Miles' Remedies, and find them, as I did, to be more than you claim for them."—Mrs. Mary Kister, Los Angeles, Cal.

W. H. Caswell, editor Tribune, Plymouth, Pa., writes: "My wife was cured of sick headache of many years' standing by the use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. She has recommended it to her friends, and they all praise it highly."

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs. Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 doses, 25 cents. Free book at druggists, or by mail.

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Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

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H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

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LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

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PLUMBING.
I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.
The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.
I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.

SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of mortgage executed by Randall Dawson and wife to James H. McNeill, and recorded in Book T, No. 4, page 72, office of Register of Deeds of Cumberland County, the following described land will be sold at public auction for cash, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., viz: On the east side of Cape Fear River and on Taylorhole Creek, being part of the tract on which James McKethan formerly resided, beginning at a stake and pointer, Taylorhole Creek in the dividing line formerly between McNeill and McKethan, now McHenry Royal's corner, and S. 30 W. 29 chains 50 links to a stake in the old line formerly McKethan's & Taylor; then with this line N. 57 W. 34 chains to a stake, Wade's and Dawson's corner; then with their dividing line N. 30 E. 29½ chains to a stake and pointers in the edge of a pond or branch and in another of their dividing lines; then with this line S. 57 E. 54 chains to the beginning, containing 100 acres more or less.

N. A. SINCLAIR,
Nov. 2, 1893. Attorney for Mortgagee.

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DEC. 7, 1893.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We give the President's message, in the form of a supplement, in full with this issue. At the South, it is generally pronounced a disappointing document; but we think this (the disappointment) is due to the failure of the critics to appreciate, at the time, the force, for example, of Senator Vance's objection, in the recent extra session, to yielding the substance of legislation in return for a declaratory substitute. The President is a candid man, and posseses to an extraordinary degree the "courage of his convictions." But his environment has not been such as to lead him to see things, always, as the South sees them. It is for this reason, no doubt, that Senator Vance quietly dismissed the silver question from present consideration in his Baltimore interview elsewhere printed, some days before the President's message appeared. For the same reason, also, Senator Vance accepts the tariff bill, as outlined by Mr. Wilson (see this in another column), as a conservative measure which will receive the support of the Southern members. Philosophically (and Mr. Wilson is nothing if not a philosopher) the bill is well constructed for meeting the problem of dealing with the gradual weaning of the "infant" industries which have too long been fed on the bottle. But, in dealing with these so-called vested rights, the disadvantage which the raw-material producing South has all along suffered under the tariff, in comparison with the raw-material consuming Eastern States, is naturally revealed, though not accentuated, by the first step taken in the open day. We say in the open day, because what was formerly the tarift gibberish of the high priests of the sanctuary, is now the vemacular of the cross roads.

Let us consider the tariff bill as the best possible under the circumstances, and be prepared to follow Senator Vance in its hearty support. We have spoken, of course, of the general character of the measure. It will, without doubt, as suggested by Senator Vance, require amendment, but the nature of the amendments will suggest themselves as we become better acquainted with its details.

We regret that the President does not take up the recommendation of the Chicago platform for the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on State banks. This, in our opinion, is a matter of the highest importance to the South. The effort in Savannah and other Southern cotton centres, during the recent panic, to supplement the inelasticity of the present currency by the certificates of bankers' combinations, was a powerful object lesson on the subject.

The message is full of valuable statistical information, which the public can digest while waiting for the Hawaiian message.

HOW THE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED BY CONGRESS.

A negative attitude out of the common attended the reading of the President's Message at the opening of Congress. In the Senate, according to the press dispatches, this is the way it was received:

Assistant Private Secretary Pruden emerged from the cloak room where he had been in seclusion for nearly ten minutes, and a doorkeeper announced "a message from the President of the United States." Secretary Cox immediately entered upon its reading. There was a general air of respectful attention manifested on both sides of the Senate. As the reading of the message proceded and it was found to be so far different from what high strung expectation had anticipated, the interest manifested in its contents perceptibly diminished. The reading progressed quietly and uneventfully until the end, and then Mr. Dolph rose and inquired whether the copies of the message, which had been laid upon the desks of Senators, were the same as that from which the secretary had read. He was prompted to do so because he noticed that in the reading no reference was made to Hawaiian affairs or to any of the matter upon a certain page of the printed message. The omission having thus been called to the attention of the Senate, the Vice President directed the secretary to read the page, which was done. The point of Mr. Dolph's inquiry was made clear then, for he immediately gave notice that to-morrow, after the morning hour, he should ask the Senate to indulge him in a few remarks on that point of the message which referred to Hawaii.

And this in the House:

The assemblage in the gallaries had become wearied with the extended recess, and but little more than an average audience of spectators listened to the message. Clerk Kerr read the entire message without break or interruption. His voice was clear and strong, penetrating the chamber with perfect distinctness. The undivided attention of the members was held until the end. There was no demonstration approaching applause, and the various paragraphs were received without any indication of either approval or censure. Especial attention was given to the sentences bearing upon the Hawaian situation and a few members whispered to their neighbors when that portion of the document was concluded. Even those portions of the message which gave a synopsis of the various reports made by the cabinet officers were listened to with quiet attention.

THE TARIFF TESTUDO.

The Roman soldiers locked shields so as to form a turtle's back, or *testudo*, over their heads. Once the *testudo* was formed, it became a matter of vital interest to each individual that the turtle's back shouldn't be broken by the unlocking of a single shield. That is the main difficulty in reforming the tariff. The protected interests stand together. Unlock one shield, and it is then "save who can." Mr. Wilson has begun to unlock the tariff *testudo*, and the fratricidal war has begun. The new schedules of his bill seem, as we have elsewhere suggested, to discriminate in favor of the North. In connection with this, a subscriber, a cotton seed oil manufacturer, sends us the subjoined circular received from his New York correspondent:

Produce Exchange, }
New York, Nov. 29, 1893. }

The new tariff proposes to put cotton oil on the free list but retains a duty of 15 cents per gallon on linseed oil. This is manifestly unfair and will open our markets to large quantity of cheap and inferior English oil, breaking our markets and bringing the planters less for seed. Cotton oil mills and planters alike who are alive to their own interests, should work both tooth and nail to keep in the tariff about the only duty that does them any good, and protest against favoring linseed at the expense of cotton oil. Write to your local papers and use your influence, and get your friends to use theirs, with your Senators and Representatives, to retain this duty.

Our friend, who sends the above, is inclined to think the point is not well taken by his Northern correspondent, as there is no common use for linseed and cotton seed oil, and it is not thought that the foreigner can compete with us on the latter. The matter, however, is worth looking into, and we invite discussion of it, especially as it does not appear that the freeing of a non-importable article can serve any purpose.

EQUAL RIGHTS, NOT SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

The wise Mr. Murat Halstead, in his last letter in the New York Herald, says:

The time has come to define what is meant by tariff reform, and the majority of the majority party in the Committee of Ways and Means is taken as a matter of course from the Southwest. They are the chosen people always by and for the democracy to deal with the immense and delicate question of the protection of the industries of the manufacturing States. The democratic idea of reform is that anybody who knows anything about anything is not to be trusted with it. A banker must be avoided in money matters, a manufacturer should not be consulted concerning his product, and, above all, a man with an income must not approach the holy work of raising the revenue lost in levying a tariff for revenue only.

The real meaning of the above is that parties in interest should be their own judge and jury. What the Democrats propose is that the manufacturers, etc., shall have their proportionate voice in legislation affecting themselves, and not, as heretofore, the sole voice.

THE SENATE RULES.

The New York Herald is still harping upon its notion that the recent contest in the Senate demonstrated the impracticable character of the Rules of the Senate, and the urgent necessity for a change to a provision for some form of cloture. There is, as we had occasion to say at the time, no necessity for anything of the kind. The reason why the Senate couldn't act speedily on the silver bill was because a majority of the majority in control of the Senate didn't desire to force action—in other words because they chose not to decide upon a course in caucus. When the tariff bill comes before the Senate, if it is acceptable to the Democratic majority, there will be no difficulty in getting a vote upon it.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The revenue bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee deals entirely with the customs and administrative branches of the subject, the internal revenue portion being not yet decided upon. Chairman Wm. L. Wilson (of West Virginia) has given for publication the following epitome of the provisions of the bill:

The Democratic members of the committee on Ways and Means have felt, as none others could feel, the momentous responsibility resting upon them and the surpassing magnitude, difficulty and delicacy of the duty assigned to them of framing a tariff bill for a nation of seventy millions of people. The bill they were to reform is a vast and labyrinthan system of class taxation, the culmination of 30 years control of the taxation power by a few great interests, gathering in to their train a host of petty toil-gatherers.

It transferred to the free list proper fruitful revenue articles, where most of the taxes, paid by the people were received by their government, and greatly increased the rates on those articles where all or most of the taxes paid by the people went into private coffers, and it was bolstered about by many defects, chief among which are a swept and garnished treasury and a wollen and colossal scale of permanent expenditure. Such are the conditions that confront us at the threshold of our work.

"Its main features are two. First, the adoption, whenever it seemed practicable, of advalorem, instead of specific duties; secondly, the freeing from taxes of those great materials of industry that lie at the basis of production.

"The boldest innovation of the bill is its large free list of raw materials. Coal and iron are the foundations of modern industry. Material progress is measured by the amount of their consumption. No other country can supply them as abundantly or cheaply as we can. No possible competition can interfere with our own producers, a few miles in the interior of the country.

"As to the details of the bill, I will briefly recapitulate the salient changes of the several schedules. In the chemical schedule we have transferred to the free list quite a number of articles used in manufactures.

"In the pottery schedule substantial reductions are made. Plain white ware is dropped from the schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself. Decorated ware is reduced from 60 to 45 per cent; undecorated from 55 to 40. In common window glass, where close combinations have kept up the prices to consumers under the shelter of duties averaging 100 per cent, a reduction of more than one half has been made in all the large sizes. There is no doubt that these rates will permit a very healthy growth of the industry here. In plate glass reductions are made, the largest sizes from 50 to 30 cents per square foot; of silvered from 60 to 35 cents.

"In the iron and steel schedule we began with free ore. The discovery of the immense deposits of Bessemer ores in the lake region, and of foundry ores in Alabama, has rapidly swept us to the leadership of the world in the production of iron and steel and brought near at hand our undisputed supremacy in the great field of manufactures. The use of steam shove's reduces the cost of mining to a point where the wages paid 'natural labor' are irrelevant. Pig iron we reduce from $6.72 per ton, which is from 50 to 90 per cent, to a uniform duty of 22½ per cent, a rate somewhat higher in proportion than the rest of the schedule, because of cheap freight rates on foreign pig, it being a favorite on westward voyages. Steel rails we reduced from $13.44 per ton, now 75 per cent, to 25 per cent. As the pool which has kept prices up so many years in this country seems now disorganized, the other producers will soon need protection more against Mr. Carnegie, at Pttisburg, and Mr. Stirling, at Chicago, than against foreign producers.

Tin plates are reduced to 40 per cent. ad valorem, more than one half of the McKinley rate. This is a revenue duty, and at the same time enough to permit any existing mills to live and flourish. Cheaper grades of pocket cutlery are 35 per cent.; higher grades 45. Table cutlery is put at 35 per cent. These are very substantial reductions from present rates, which, being specific reach in some grades of pocket cutlery as high as 90 per cent., but with release of taxes on raw materials, especially on pearl and ivory for handles, they seem ample.

"Unmanufactured lumber is free. Manufactured is put at 25 per cent., with the proviso that if any export duties are charged on foreign lumber, it shall be admitted only at the rates which are now existing.

"Sugar has been a difficult subject to deal with. Raw sugar was transferred to the free list by the McKinley bill, because nearly all the taxes paid on it went to the public treasury. A strong desire among some members of the committee was to put an ad valorem duty of 20 or 25 per cent. on it and to abolish the bounty at once. After much consideration it was decided to reduce by one half the duty on refined sugar, and to repeal the bounty one-eighth of a cent a pound, leaving raw sugar untaxed for the present.

"In the tobacco schedule those rates were sought which would bring the most revenue. The present taxes of $2 and $2.75 per pound on wrapper leaf have blotted out many small establishmeuts and actually impaired the revenue. We make the rate $1 and $1.25 per pound on wrapper leaf, and 35 cents and 50 cents per pound on filler tobacco unstemmed and stemmed in each. Manufactures of tobacco are put at 40 cents. Cigars are reduced from $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem to $3 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem, which is believed to be the most productive rate, and is higher than the law of 1883.

"Barley is reduced from 30 cents per bushel to 20 per cent which is about 12 cents. Breadstuffs, of which we are immense exporters, are made free, except when imported from countries putting duties on our like products in which case the duty is 20 per cent. Fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs and like food products, are untaxed for the benefit of our consumers, largely the working people of the cities. Salt in bulk is free; in packages the salt is free, but the covering dutiable at the rates prescribed for like articles. The tariff on spirits is put at double the internal revenue rates on like spirits, and some slight reduction is made on small wines, malt liquors, ginger ale and like beverages, in the interest of increased revenue. The duty on sparkling wines is likewise slightly reduced for the same reasons, that on champagne being put at $7 per dozen quarts, as against $8 in the McKinley bill, and $6 in the law of 1883.

"In cotton manufactures substantial reductions are made, especially on cheap cloths and prints, and the existing system of taxing by a count of threads in the square inch is retained. Hemp and flax are made free; dressed line of hemp and flax 1 cent and 1½ cents respectively. Burlap and cotton and grain bagging are put at 15 per cent., but when imported for covering articles to be exported, are duty free.

"Wool is made free. This takes the stilts from under woolen manufacturers and begets the hope that they may recover from the languishing condition in which they have been for a quarter of a century, and that we may get woolen goods at reasonable rates instead of at duties that on the common grades frequently reach one hundred per cent., and in cases, two or three times that merciless figure. Cloths and dress goods are put at 40 per cent. Clothing at 45 per cent., rates higher than the committee desired, but deemed temporarily necessary because our manufactures have so long been excluded from two-thirds of the wools of the world that they will have to learn the art of manufacturing with free wool. A sliding scale is therefore added by which the rates in the woolen schedule are to come down five points, with the lapse of five years.

"Carpets, an industry in which we will soon be independent of competition, are put at 35 per cent for Axminster, Moquette and Wilton; 30 per cent. for Brussels, while common grades go down to 20 per cent.

"The bill provides that the duties shall be removed from wool March 1, and reduced on woolen goods July 1. In the silk schedule the reduction of rates is smaller than in cotton or woolen fabrics.

"The above is a rapid summary of the chief changes made by the proposed bill and will give a satisfactory idea, I believe, of its general structure. It is estimated that it will reduce the revenue on the basis of the importations of 1892 about fifty millions, with an immensely larger decrease of tax burdens to the American people. The administrative law is reported with a few amendments, suggested by experience of its operation. That law was chiefly prepared by Mr. Hewitt, when he was in Congress, and the changes proposed in our bill are to make it more effective, while at the same time softening some of the features added by the McKinley bill that would treat the business of importing as an outlawry, not entitled to the protection of the government."

Senator Vance's Views.

Baltimore Sun.]

Senator Z. B. Vance and Mrs. Vance of North Carolina, spent yesterday with Dr. T. J. Boykin in this city.

Senator Vance said last night that the bitter struggle over the silver bill, in which he took an active part, had seriously interfered with his health, and that he had been spending three weeks in the mountains of North Carolina to build up his strength in preparation for the coming session. During his vacation he has given little attention to public measures, and has tried to free his mind of all disturbing subjects so as to be better fitted for the prolonged debates in which he will be called upon to participate during the winter.

Speaking of the tariff bill, he said: I have read the published reports of the Wilson bill, and it strikes me as being a conservative and Democratic measure that will receive the party support. Certainly the Southern representatives will be found on the side of the bill, as the sentiment in my section for tariff reform is unabated. It is true that the silver bill for awhile eclipsed this question, but with the settlement of that measure the people will turn to this and advocate its passage with zeal.

"There is throughout the South an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of an income tax, and this question will be brought up when the tariff bill is under discussion. My own opinion is that an income tax of some character will be engrafted upon the tariff measure before it passes Congress. What form this will take it is now impossible to say but some of the best minds in both branches of Congress are directed to the subject, and it is safe to say they will evolve a satisfactory basis which will receive a hearty Southern support."

"It will be necessary to adopt some means of raising the enormous revenue required to support the Government when tariff reform is effected. Some say this should be done by raising the tax on whiskey and tobacco. Experience, however, has shown that this is not always practicable. Statistics prove that less revenue is derived from a high tax on spirits and tobacco than from a moderate tax. The reason for this is that consumption falls off as the tax becomes prohibitory. There is no fairer way to raise revenue than by taxing incomes, notwithstanding the objection that has been urged that it will be class legislation. Such arguments are based only on sophistry, as it can be easily shown that an income tax is the most equitable and just of all methods of raising public revenue."

Senator Vance is an ardent advocate of the repeal of the tax on State bank notes. He says he thinks that a bill looking to this end will be introduced at the coming session of Congress, and will be strongly advocated by most of the Southern representatives. Senator Vance said: "In my State there is a widespread feeling that the repeal of this tax will go a long ways toward alleviating the depression that now exists. There is an almost unanimous sentiment for its repeal, and the people look to their representatives in Congress to urge this relief. Our people say that with this tax removed local banks will spring up, and an opportunity will be afforded much local capital to be invested in the State banks and so to find its way into circulation. Capital with us is as timid as it is elsewhere, and the holders of money are unwilling to seek outside investments at this time. These people will be willing, however, to put capitol into local banks operated under State charters. Of course in favoring the passage of such a repeal I will urge that a close supervision be exercised by the State over such banking establishments. It will be the duty of State officers to see that they are surrounded by every safeguard. We do not care for the ery that is constantly made that a State bank currency will soon depreciate. This depreciation will be a blessing in disguise, because it will serve to keep the money in local circulation and thereby prevent stringency in contraction. If we have bills to pay in commercial centres like Baltimore, New York and other places, they will be paid in cotton exchange bills, and not the State bank notes.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1893.

President Cleveland's message to Congress is unusually long, but the number and importance of the subjects with which he deals made it necessary that it should be. Like all of his utterances it is straightforward and to the point and even the republicans admit that it is an able presentation of democratic policy. Tariff reform as embodied in the Wilson bill is commended in language that carries conviction and Congress is earnestly urged to pass the bill at the earliest possible moment in order that the business of the country may be adjusted to the new conditions.

The opening of the regular session of Congress finds the democrats in much better condition than did the opening of the extra session. A few democrats representing districts that may be temporarily injured by some of the proposed tariff changes are dissatisfied with the Wilson bill, but as a rule the democrats take the same view of the bill that was so aptly expressed by Representative Tarsney, of Missouri, who is a member of the Ways and Means committee—"It is not simply a revision of the tariff—it is a reform of the tariff. Time will develop that it contains no element of prejudice or animosity against any particular industry or attack upon the manufacturing industries; on the contrary it is intended and will speedily result in the rapid growth, development and expansion of our industries upon a broad national basis, and not upon a narrow basis of selfish, personal, local or sectional interests. While taking away from the manufacturer much of the so called protection found in the schedule of rates on manufactured products, by giving him untaxed raw material essential in his manufactures, we leave to him all that should be required to enable him to compete with the world in the disposition of his products."

The delay caused by the preparation of estimates by the Treasury Department, showing in detail the difference there would be in import duties received by the government under the Wilson bill as compared with those paid under the McKinley law, has revived among democrats the talk of submitting the Wilson bill to a democratic caucus before it is reported to the House. It is argued by those who favor this plan that it would be better to have it determined by caucus whether the bill should be amended than to have democrats to get amendments adopted on the floor of the House, and that it would also save time in disposing of the bill. The question has not been decided, but, judging from the talk of members, the chances appear to be against the bill being submitted to a caucus before it is reported, and it will not be afterwards, unless there shall be much more democratic opposition to it than has yet been shown.

If a hint from an official source be founded on fact President Cleveland has succeeded in accomplishing something that will make his admistration one of the most distinguished in American history and one of the most popular, in making a new treaty with China, under which the government of China agrees to purchase annually silver produced by American mines to the value of $50,000,000—about our entire product—and to throw its markets open to our manufacturers. It has been the dream of European statesmen for many years to get the valuable Chinese trade for their respective countries, and if President Cleveland has succeeded he has gained the greatest international commercial triumph of the century, one worth untold wealth to the people of the United States, and one that will soon give us the commercial supremacy of the world

So much has been said, not only by republicans but even by some democrats, about the enormous cost of the special examiners who have been employed for some months to investigate suspected frauds on the pension roll that Secretary Smith's statement on the subject, in his annual report, is decidedly interesting as well as timely. The much talked of special examiners have unearthed actual frauds in Iowa, New Mexico and Virginia alone, which saved the government more money than the entire cost of salary and maintainance of all the special examiners employed by the Pension Bureau, to say nothing of cases elsewhere. So the special examiners are money savers for the government instead of money wasters. Secretary Smith also calls attention to the fact that in making suspensions he has simply followed the policy that has always guided the Pension Bureau in dealing with similar cases. The report endorses the application of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah for statehood.

The South in Business.

Louisville Courier Journal.

There are still some people who think the South has no taste for business, but the records of the panic are against that view. The South has come through the trial with a clean record, with comparatively few failures, with sound banks, good money supplies and a cotton crop that is destined to be unusually profitable.

While other sections were closing their mills and factories, the South has been building new ones. Over $3,000,000 have been expended in the Carolinas alone during the panic period in completing cotton mills. Large investments in this line have been made also in Georgia during the same period. The financial pinch was not severe enough to shake faith in the destiny of the South as a great cotton-spinning as well as cotton-growing section, and the approach to the realization of that destiny has not been delayed by the general depression.

A writer in a paper devoted to the textile industries recently took the ground that the South could never supplant New England as a cotton manufacturing section, because New England possessed skilled workmen that gave it an advantage in finer grades of work; that the competition of the South had heretofore been and, for want of skilled labor, would continue to be, confined to the coarser grades of cotton cloth, and that as Southern competition encroached in this direction. New England had developed the manufacture of higher grades of cloth. It was pointed out that Southern cloth had to be sent North to be finished. This writer made the mistake of supposing the Southern development to be at an end. It is a significant fact that among the factories recently completed in the South was one for doing the kind of finishing for which the Southern product has heretofore been sent North. There is no good reason why the South should not build at the edge of the cotton field the factories for making and finishing every grade of cotton cloth. It can procure the skilled labor; it already possesses every other advantage.

But it is a mistake to suppose the South wants to supplant New England in the manufacture of cotton cloth. It enters as a competitor into a field where there is room for all, and it is demonstrating its ability to make the competition lively. It proposes, also, to compete with Pennsylvania in the mining of coal and the production of iron. Furthermore, it is developing direct trade with Europe from its ports and a constantly increasing portion of the products of the West, as well as its own products, bid fair to find an outlet through its borders.

Here is where the South is in the saddle. It is alive to the demands of business. It has cut away the booms. It has divested itself of much of its burdens of debt. The States with smallest mortgage indebtedness are in the South. The town-lot craze has passed and most of its cost has been paid. The South was on a solid foundation when the panic struck it. It was for that reason able to continue with little interruption the building of new factories while factories elsewhere were shutting down.

West Texas—In the Vernacular.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

There is no word of man that sounds as sweet to me as old Fayetteville. I love the name and the place, though I never expect to see it again, still I guess I can think of her often if I am thousands of miles from home on the wild prairies of Texas among the wolves, cats, panthers, Mexican lions and prairie dogs. Home enters my mind very often at night while I am lying on my hard bed composed of a blanket and the ground, with the sky to cover me, and the stars to shine for a light, while loved ones at home are asleep in their beds made of goose hair. When I was at home I could sleep on goose hair too, but I can't now. Little did I think when a boy that I would ever be a cow boy in the far west, and have to lie on the ground like a hog. I used to hear my father talk of the west when I was a kid, and I always had a hankering desire to go to Texas, and after many years I am here.

I guess you all are like me, have pleasure and a little trouble mixed up with it. No doubt we cow boys have but little room in your hearts, but we have plenty on the prairies, lassoing wild cows and having lots of fun. You look on us as a hard set of men, but if you had to go through with what we have to, no doubt you would be hard too; but we are not as hard as you imagine.

We have fine times out here running a herd of 3000 head of cattle, and having a chuck wagon along with plenty of good chuck. Did you ever see a herd of cattle driven across a river. Well I'll tell you about it. When we come to a river the horses are driven across first. You see we have from 50 to 100 head of horses along with the herd of cattle for us cow boys to ride. After getting the horses over then comes the fun and the danger driving the cattle in. Oh my, what a plunging and a moaning the cattle make. After the cattle get in then comes the cow boys, and you ought to see them plunge in. Oh, its fine fun, but if a pony can't swim and sinks with his rider, when he comes up and starts under the second time, then comes more fun. The cow boy whose horse is drowned gets on a steer's back; if that steer goes under he sails on another. I heard a cow boy say that he rode 25 steers in crossing the Red river. We would not make a minutes halt if we were to strike the Cape Fear, nor would we hunt a crossing.

Did you ever go to a round up? No, of course you never did, and never expect to. Well, you have missed a good time. We generally have our round up in the Spring to see how many cattle we have, and to brand the calves. A large round is simply gathering up 400 or 500 head of cattle. There are a good many cow boys riding around the herd to keep them from scattering. A large fire is made and the branding irons are made hot. A boy will ride in the herd throw his lasso on a calf and drag him out, its mother follows, and what ever brand is on the cow they put the same brand on the calf; or a man wants the brand changed he must bar out the brand on the cow, but must put the same brand on both cow and calf.

This Texas law branding cattle is like clock work. We have irons in the fire all the time; and as fast as the branders brand one calf another is waiting for them, but they do not have to wait long. I can't describe it just as it is, you must come and see and be convinced.

Well, I'll tell you a little incident that happened out here that was very amusing to most of the boys, but not to the one whose horse fell dow. The herd stampeded and the boys were trying to circle them (when a herd stampedes they will follow any animal ahead of them) so this boy got ahead of them, and was trying to circle them, his horse fell down and the cattle were on him, so he jumped on a steer's back and clamped his spurs to him and outran the whole herd.

This is Texas life, so come out and enjoy it with us, we will give you plenty of good chuck and the nicest kind of beef, cooked by an expert steward.

Well, I'll quit, next time I will write about northern sand storms, blizzards and hot winds, if I do not forget it.

Yours, &c.

A Cow Boy.

North Carolina.

Under the title of a "symposium of Southern Governors," in Harper's Weekly of Nov. 11th, the Governor of North Carolina speaks pointedly of this State, from which we make the following extract:

"With health and climate as near perfect as that of any country under the sun, it is not wanting in any desirable requisite for the immigrant. Home-seekers need first to be convinced of the healthfulness of a climate to which they are invited. By reference to the sanitary department of the census reports, it will be found that two of the three most healthy localities in the United States are to be found in North Carolina, and the entire State is remarkably exempt from that dread disease consumption, and epidemics of fatal diseases are unknown.

It is a well known fact that in North Carolina alone are all the divisional columns of the census reports completely filled, with her great variety of agricultural products. The following are some exceptional yields per acre: 100 bushels of corn without fertilization; 250 bushels of peanuts; $800 worth of bright tobacco; 60 bushels of wheat, and a weight of 64 pounds per bushel; and in one instance 1,000 bushels of potatoes.

Canning factories for oysters and truck in her eastern counties; the mining in the piedmont and western section; the large manufacturing interest widely disseminated throughout the State, consisting in part of 160 cotton mills, many of them paying an annual dividend of 25 per cent., and last, but by no means least, a constitutional limitation to taxation, the capitation tax being fixed at $2, and property tax restriced to 66¢ cents on each $100 worth.

Roslin Items.

DECEMBER 1, 1873.

Mr. Wm. McMillan, well known throughout this and adjoining counties, died Nov. 16th; he was buried Nov. 17th, which was his 91st birth day. His mother's maiden name was Graham; she came from Scotland in 1780. His father was a native of Bladen county, but was living in Robeson county when his son William was born. He soon after moved to Cumberland, which has been his home ever since. He never had the advantage of a collegiate education, but by taking advantage of every opportunity he became a very good scholar with an excellent knowledge of History, so that in 1834 he was elected assistant professor in Donaldson Academy in Fayetteville under Professor Colton. He wrote articles for various papers, such as the OBSERVER, the Scottish Chief, and others that have been read with interest by many. During his life he held different offices in his county which he always filled with promptness. This writer has known him all his life, and never knew any one to have anything against him, but all spoke to his praise.

His funeral was preached by Rev. Dr. Huske, of the Episcopal Church, of which he was a member. The text chosen was very applicable, which was "He was a Good Man." The large procession that followed him to the family burying ground, was evidence of the esteem in which he was held by all.

We learned this afternoon that Mrs. Alice McArthur, wife of Mr. Alex. McArthur, died last night very suddenly, having gone to bed well as usual, and dying about 10 o'clock. This writer has no particulars relative to her age, &c., at hand just now. She was a faithful member of Green Springs Baptist Church. She left a husband and three children to mourn their loss. Thus a kind christian wife and loving mother has passed away.

Mr. King, from above Fayetteville, is teaching here.

J. F. Fisher will begin a school near by next Monday.

Miss Julia Fisher has been sick for the last four weeks with fever. She has been under the care of Dr. T. Stamps, of Lumber Bridge. He is one of the very best of Doctors.

ROSLIN CORRESPONDENT.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES, Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Try McDuffie's Hot Chocolate with whipped Cream and Wafers, 5c.

For Chapped Lips and Hands McDuffie's Viola Jelly is the best. Price 25c.

McDuffie's Chill Cure is guaranteed—it positively stops chills, or you get your money back. Price 50c.

McDuffie's Cough Cure will relieve the most aggravated cough. Try it. 25 and 50c. per bottle.

The finest Green and Black Teas can be had at McDuffie's Drug Store. One trial will convince you.

Have you tried McDuffie's Liver, Kidney and Stomach Pills. If not do so. Price 25c. per box.

King Bro.'s Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphates is the best preparation on the market, because it is prepared fresh just when wanted.

"VERNOWOR TOOTH BRUSHES."—Every Brush is guaranteed, and should you get a defective one it will be replaced by a new one, at King Bro.'s Drug Store.

"CRYSTAL LOTION" WILL CURE CHAPPED hands, &c. No Lady's Toilet complete with out it, and it is an excellent dressing for barber's use. Prepared by King Bro.'s Druggists.

Come running to King Bros.'s for Pipes and Smoking Tobaccos.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF "CUT" GLASS Cologne Bottles at King Bro.'s Drug Store.

"YALE," "CORNELL" and "LAFAYETTE" Mixtures of Fine Smoking Tobaccos at King Bro.'s.

"OLD GOLD" SMOKING TOBACCO AT KING Bro.'s Drug Store.

SABOROSA AND KING ROSE CIGARS AT King Bro.'s Drug Store.

The Saborosa leads all 5c. Cigars. No other dealer can get them from the manufacturers. H. R. HORNE. Sole Agent.

The latest improved Alabastine for wall decoration. Careful investigation will prove this to be the standard article. A full assortment of tints for sale by H. R. HORNE.

The best line of Toilet Articles—Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Perfumes, &c., &c., for sale by H. R. HORNE.

S. S. S. CURES MALARIAL Poison.

Nature should be assisted to throw off the impurities of the blood. Nothing does it so well, so promptly, or so safely as Swift's Specific.

LIFE HAD NO CHARMS.

For three years I was troubled with malarial poison, which caused my appetite to fail, and I was greatly reduced in flesh, and life lost all its charms. I tried mercurial and potash remedies, but to no effect. I could get no relief. I then decided to try S. S. S. A few bottles of this wonderful medicine made a complete and permanent cure, and I now enjoy better health than ever.

J. A. RICE, Ottawa, Kan

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Scientific (HOME CURE). **Simple** (FOR DISEASE). **Safe** (WITHOUT MEDICINE.) **Sure.**

Electropoise. (TRADE MARK.)

"Cures when all else fails."

Testimony of Mr. W. G. BOYD, NEW BERN, N. C.

"I began the use of the Electropoise in September last, discarded medicine entirely, and am now much improved in health. Am under lasting obligations for the good it has done me."

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We send all information and testimonials FREE.

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WE CONTINUE TO WAGE A CEASELESS WARFARE AGAINST HIGH PRICED FLOURS, AND WE ARE WINNING VICTORIES EVERY DAY, TOO.

NO BETTER FLOUR MILLED THAN

"PERFECTION,"

AND NONE SO CHEAP IN PRICE.

Now sold at $4.75 a barrel, or when cash accompanies the order, at $4.50.

FULL LINE OF FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES TO CORRESPOND.

Free city delivery.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 30, 1893.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR PILES, BURNS, SORE EYES, WOUNDS, SORES, Headache AND ALL PAIN

Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FOR COLDS, CUTS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, Catarrh AND AFTER SHAVING

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH

LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

PRESENTS.
H. H. H.

SPECIAL OFFER.

On application we will furnish all our customers a card to record their cash purchases on. Every customer who purchases ($25.00) Twenty-five Dollars worth will be entitled to ($1.00) one dollar rebate.

In addition to this on Easter Monday, April 3rd, 1894, we will distribute a large number of PRESENTS to our customers. Every customer whose purchases amount to five dollars or more, between now and then, as shown by their cards of record will be *given a present* of more or less value, according to the amount of their purchases.

To the party who has the largest amount of recorded purchases we will give a Handsome Cooking Stove. The larger your purchases the more valuable your present. Now is the time to start. Call and make a purchase and get a card.

We have a new car load of Sash, Doors and Blinds. We can furnish you Nails, Hair, Lime, &c. We keep a full line of Cutlery. Are agents for the "Clauss" Shears and Scissors. These goods have just been awarded 3 diplomas and 3 gold medals by the World's Fair experts. We guarantee every pair. We sell you an axe and give you a guarantee; a Razor and warrant it. Strict satisfaction. Remember if you want a Stove to come and see us. Give us a trial.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

CLYDE'S

New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

PAWNEE	Saturday,	Dec. 9
CROATAN	Saturday,	Dec. 16

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN	Saturday,	Dec. 9
PAWNEE	Saturday,	Dec. 16

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN	Tuesday,	Dec. 5
PAWNEE	Tuesday,	Dec. 12

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DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 29, 1889. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER,
Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
2—23—93 tf

Dr. J. Vance McGougan
Has located here and offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—26—93 3m

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11—10—92

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Practice in the Courts of the State. Attention given to collection of claims.
Office in Sheriff's building on Green Street.
10—5—93 tf

S. H. MacRAE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—6, 92—tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.
4—13—93

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 7, 1893.

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Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

78 PAPERS FOR $2.00

We do not know of a better family paper for the farmer of North Carolina than the HOME AND FARM, published at Louisville, Ky. It is a 16-page journal, comes twice a month and contains practical information and interesting reading for every man, woman and child in North Carolina. Prof. Massey writes articles for the HOME AND FARM of especial interest to North Carolinians. Give it and THE WEEKLY OBSERVER a trial at the ridiculously low sum of $2.00 per year—52 numbers of THE OBSERVER and 26 of HOME AND FARM, about one and a half cents for each paper delivered to you.

Try this combination offer.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSHUA COUNCIL—For Rent.
FRANK THORNTON—Shoe Special
W. N. TILLINGHAST—For Christmas.
B. R. TAYLOR—Patapsco Flouring Mills.
HARPER BROTHERS—Harper's Magazine.
N. W. RAY—Notice of Sale under Mortgage.
S. R. SURLES, SR.—Administrator's Notice.
W. F. RAIFORD—A Grocer with any "Sand."
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't—Fancy and Staple Goods.
MISS ANNIE T. GASTER—Elocution and Music.
C. F. & Y. V. R'Y Co.—Change of Schedule—4th page.
WIL. & WELDON R. R.—Change of Schedule—4th page.

Class "E" stock of the Fayetteville Real Estate Agency is now payable to A. J. Cook.

The protracted meetings at the Presbyterian Church are creating a great deal of interest.

Sportsmen report game plentiful—numerous youths bagging large numbers of partridges.

The most important question with our citizens is the matter of lights. The city is in total darkness.

The Register of Deeds for Cumberland issued three marriage licenses to whites and six to colored during November.

Our streets are in a bad condition—mud deep upon the crossings, litter and garbage promiscuously strewn all over them. Let the authorities awaken to the situation.

Christmas holiday excursion rates on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. between North Carolina and Virginia points, and between North Carolina and South Carolina points.

Fayetteville was a veritable crystal city Tuesday morning. The trees and housetops were covered with sleet and snow, and when the sun came out the sight was grand.

Mr. Thos. L. Toff, of Richmond, Va, will give a complimentary german at the Hotel LaFayette, to the young ladies and gentlemen of this city, on December 27th.

Death of Mr. Ernest Tate.

We regret exceedingly to have to record the death of Mr. Ernest Tate of the influential family of that name of Greensboro, which occurred in that city on Tuesday morning. Mr. Tate was a brother-in-law of Mr. Chas. N. Vance, son of the Senator, and was greatly esteemed by his large acquaintance.

Baptist Orphanage Benefit.

The Thanksgiving entertainment by the Sunday school of the Fayetteville Baptist church was highly enjoyed by all. Remarkably praiseworthy is the endeavor of the little children who were instrumental in making it such a success. The proceeds were forwarded to the Baptist Orphanage at Thomasville.

Died.

Mr. Jas. H. Harris, who has been ill for several weeks past, died Tuesday morning at his residence on Dick street. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn their loss. The funeral took place from the Methodist Church yesterday morning. The Odd Fellows, of which he was a member, accompanied the remains to the grave. We extend our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family.

Col. Green's Tokay at Chicago.

North Carolina, says the Tarboro Southerner, has to this date received 124 medals and awards for exhibits at the World's Fair. Notice has been received of six of these. The granites from the quarries at Graystone, Dunn's Mountain and Mt. Airy, and mica from Macon county each get one, as do also J. K. Hoyt's Engaline wine, made at Luther, Buncombe county, and Col. Wharton J. Green's made at Tokay, near Fayetteville.

Williams—Pemberton.

At the residence of Col. J. A. Pemberton, last night, Mr. J. D. Williams, Jr., Jr., was united in marriage to Miss Laura M. Pemberton. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Thos. Atkinson, of St. John's Church. The bride, who is a daughter of our esteemed townsman, Col. John A. Pemberton, is one of Fayetteville's loveliest and most charming young ladies. The bridegroom is a son of Capt. A. B. Williams and is one of the most popular young men in the State. The marriage was strictly a private one, only relatives being present. They were the recipients of numerous and costly presents, as well as the best wishes of the whole community. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Williams, Jr., Jr., will make their future home at Miss Annie MacRae's, on Green street.

Commissioners' Meeting.

The Board of Commissioners for Cumberland County met in regular mothly session on Monday. Present: J. M. Lamb, M. Hall, G. W. Graham, W. D. Smith and G. A. McDonald.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

J. B. Troy, Treasurer, surrendered to the Board coupons of $8,585.00 of County bonds and $1,868.50 of Bridge bonds, all of which were burned-in their presence.

Treasurer's account was audited and recorded.

Insolvent account for November term was received and ordered paid.

It was ordered, that all persons who have been charged with double tax who shall on or before the first day of February, 1894, render to the Sheriff good and satisfactory reasons for not listing their property and shall pay the amount of single tax, shall be relieved of a double tax.

Upon the application of the citizens of Flea Hill township for the laying out of a public road, it was ordered and adjudged that W. B. Draughon and H. E. Smith, as a jury, be appointed to assess the damage necessary to laying out a road as described in the petition, and that upon the payment of the amount of damages to the County Treasurer by the petitioners, that the road as prayed for be allowed to be laid out at the expense of the petitioners.

Ordered, That Jno. G. Shaw, County Attorney, be instructed to bring suit for the foreclosure and sale of all land which has been sold for taxes and bought by the County.

Campbell and Goddard were appointed auctioneers, who filed their bond, which was accepted and ordered recorded.

The Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Clerk of the Court, and Coroner, tendered their bonds for the ensuing year, which were accepted and filed. The Treasurer was allowed further time to file his bond.

Sheriff's annual report was read and ordered filed.

The Register of Deeds exhibited the receipt of the Treasurer for $15.20, the amount of the county tax on marriage licenses for the month of November.

A special meeting of the Board was called for Friday, the 15th inst., for the consideration of the report of the Auditing Committee.

After auditing sundry bills the Board adjourned.

Fayetteville in 1760.

The Hon. Thos. H. Sutton wrote the following interesting communication to the President of the North Carolina Monumental Association:

DEAR MADAM:—Turning over the old "Equity papers" of Cumberland Court House, recently, in search of another matter, I came across the "aged and ancient" document which I herewith enclose to you, that you may place it in the Museum of Confederate relics, if you think proper, and that it deserves a place therein. While it is not strictly speaking "a Confederate" document, yet its age entitles it to preservation, and I know of no place more suitable, and no hands in which to place it where it will be cared for better than yours as President of the Confederate Monumental Association of North Carolina—a worthy undertaking by our most patriotic and worthy women of our State, of whom you are the official head.

It is what the lawyers call an original writ, for which the modern summons is now substituted, and you will note that at that day, "22nd day of Anno Dom, 1760" (or 1780, it may be) the court house of Cumberland was in Campbellton, which is now the outlying land near and on the very banks of the Cape Fear river. The site of the present court house is in Fayetteville, as you of course know, more than a mile from the old Campbellton, where the first settlement was made by the Clan Campbell, who preceded the followers of Flora McDonald, and Flora herself by a number of years. You will also note that which will be interesting to the lawyers of the present day and generation, (all of whom have to work so very hard and the most of us poor) that the penalty for not obeying the writ, was "up in the figures," so to speak, being "one million pounds," which in present money would approximate five million dollars of our funds, an amount that the sight of which even would scare the average lawyer to death. However I send it to you for what it may be worth, as a relic. With high regard, I am very respectfully,

THOMAS H. SUTTON.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

All sorts of rumors concerning the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway in connection with Mr. Turner Morehead's visit to Europe, have been floating around for the past ten days. The latest statement on the subject is the following special telegram, under date of December 4th, to the Charlotte Observer.

Your correspondent called upon President Lash, of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, to-night, and in response to the query as to whether there is any foundation for the rumor that this road has been sold, the president said: "I have no official statement to make, but you can say that there is foundation for the report that the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley road has been sold to an English syndicate." More than this Dr. Lash would not say.

List of Jurors for the January Term of Cumberland Superior Court.

W. S. Prior, D. J. Davis, H. E. King, D. B. Campbell, J. B. Huske, W. S. Townsend, A. J. Pemberton, W. A. Tillinghast, T. L. Tew, Alex. Thaggard, Josh Evans, M. A. Patterson, Stephen Maynor, A. D. McGill, John Graham, A. A. Ray, D. J. Lockamy, Jas. A. Beard, D. A. McMillan, S. B. Talbot, D. J. Monroe, J. J. McFadyen, J. A. McPherson, D. J. Wheeler, P. W. Smith, W. B. Draughon, J. T. McKay, Frank Rasbury, Alex. Faircloth, R. G. Haigh, N. A. Williams, D. B. Gillis, Hiram Tolar, H. E. Smith, Love McDaniel, W. J. Sessoms.

Old Friends.

The Wilmington Review of Monday contains the following note of the movements of two of Fayetteville's favorites:

Capt. James C. Smith, the clever commander of the C. F. & Y. V. transfer Comptom, has been granted a week's leave of absence, to go into effect to-morrow. Capt. Albert Worth will take command of the Compton during Capt. Smith's leave, which will be occupied in little hunting excursions along the various roads.

In this connection we will remark that while Capt. Smith takes a holiday at rare intervals, his boat has never yet had one. She has been in commission four years and has never yet been laid up a day for repairs.

People and their Movements.

Messrs. Chas. Bidgood and James Kyle went down to Wilmington last night.

Mr. W. J. McNaughton left yesterday afternoon for the Augusta Exposition.

Miss Rebecca Haigh has returned home after a pleasant visit to friends in Raleigh.

Mrs. D. A. McDonald and daughter, Miss Lula, are spending the week in Wilmington.

Miss Dora Hawley and Miss Kate Alderman are spending Welcome Week in Wilmington.

Mrs. Fannie Morrow, of Statesville, will shortly move to Fayetteville, and make this her home.

His many friends are glad to see Mr. Henry Edsall, of New York, back again to spend the Winter.

Mr. D. A. Blue has been to our city, where he is ever a welcome visitor, for several days past transacting business.

Miss Carrie May Dockery, who has been visiting in this city for several weeks, left for her home in Rockingham Monday, much to the regret of her many admirers in this city.

Off to W. W. W.

The following young ladies and gentlemen left yesterday afternoon for Wilmington: Misses Mamie Haigh, Laura Kyle, Nellie Haigh, Nan Kyle and Nellie Morrison, Dr. H. W. Lilly and Messrs. W. F. Leak, J. B. Underwood, Jr., J. C. Thomson, Jr., H. J. Marsh and Jas. A. Moore.

Removal.

The firm of W. H. Newberry & Sons, furniture dealers, will shortly move from their present place of business on Person street, into the Thornton Block, occupying the store next door to F. W. Thornton's clothing establishment, on Hay St.

Reduced Rates on

The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. on account of the Christmas holidays. Special round trip tickets will be sold between all stations at rate of two cents per mile both ways.

John N. Spark's Circus.

Notwithstanding a month has not passed since we had had a big show, John N. Sparks' circus on Monday was well patronized, the large tent being well filled with an appreciated crowd, who were delighted with the performances and who were fully satisfied that they had received the full value of their money. This show was conspicuous by the absence of the usual monte, shell and crap games and all swindling and gambling devices, as well as the absence of drunkenness and profanity as the management will not allow anything of this kind on their grounds. It is the unanimous decision that this was the best show of the kind ever held in Georgetown.

adv

For pity's sake, don't growl and grumble because you are troubled with indigestion. No good was ever effected by snarling and fretting. Be a man (unless you happen to be a woman), and take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which will relieve you, whether man or woman.

Thousands of lives are saved annually by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In the treatment of croup and whooping cough, the Pectoral has a most marvelous effect. It allays inflammation, frees the obstructed air passages, and controls the desire to cough.

The best medical authorities say the proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sparks circus exhibited here on Tuesday. The afternoon session was well patronized, there being such a crowd they could not seat them. The circus is very popular on the peninsula because of its freedom from vulgarity and gambling. Taken altogether it is the best thing that has been seen in the State for the money. They advertise what they will do and do it. The managers are gentlemen in all respects and no town need hesitate to allow them to show within its borders. Every one who attended spoke in glowing terms of the performance.

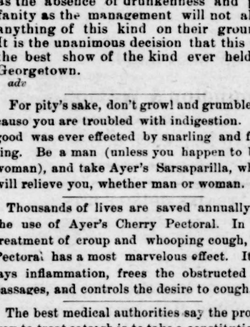
adv.

To recover the tone of the vocal organs (after continued speaking), gargle with Pond's Extract. Any incipient inflammation will thus be reduced, the vocal cords will be strengthened, slightly stimulated, and brought into normal condition, and the voice will become much stronger, so that many a Hoarseness or Sore Throat that might result will be prevented. Also invaluable for the cure of any sore throat or for catarrh of the air passages, pharyngitis, bronchitis or laryngitis. Pond's Extract is unequaled for all inflammations of the mucous membrane. Avoid substitutes.

If you are worn out, run down and nervous, Magnetic Nervine will restore your health. Sold by King Bros.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it A. J. Cook & Co.

Hood's Cures



Annie L. Arner
Of Augusta, Ky.

More Than Pleased

With Hood's Sarsaparilla—For Tetter and Blood Impurities

Stronger and Better in Every Way.

"I have been more than pleased with Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have suffered with tetter breaking out on my face and all over my body all my life. I never could find anything to do it good until I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have now used about eight bottles, and Oh, it has done me so much good that I have the utmost faith in it and recommend it to everyone. Besides purifying my blood, it has made me so much stronger and better I do not feel like the same person at all." ANNIE ARNER, Augusta, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

More Good Words for the Old Company.

The Fayetteville *Observer* publishes in supplement form the correspondence relative to the Fayetteville Light Infantry and the State Guard. It is spicy reading and shows that this, the oldest military organization in the State, has not been justly treated.—*Clinton Democrat.*

There is a good deal of feeling now between Governor Carr and Adjutant General F. H. Cameron on the one side and the Fayetteville Light Infantry on the other side. A very sharp correspondence has taken place and it is a real sensation in military circles. The Fayetteville company is one of the oldest in the United States. It wears the grey which it honors. We confess to much weakness for the historic grey. It is associated with the most splendid and heroic part of Southern annals. Maj. Vann commanding the company, wrote:

"It really appears to me and my entire company that we have been treated treacherously, that deep rooted schemes were laid for the purpose of embarrassing and doing us injury."

To this Governor Carr writes a sharp reply, in the course of which he says: "I am informed by the Adjutant General, that, shortly after the commencement of this administration, in a conversation between himself and the commanding officer of the F. I. L. I. Company, he carefully explained to him the views of the administration in regard to the military of the State, and told him that if the company did not desire to conform to the law for the government of the State Guard that the best course to pursue was to withdraw from the Guard, and advised him to have the company do so. Your commander is reminded that the Adjutant General is his superior, and that your expressions about him are disrespectful, insubordinate and offensive, and unbecoming a soldier, and a reflection upon myself in that you have persistently ignored the declaration that I, and I alone, as Governor and Commander-in-chief, have assumed the issuance of order No. 18."

Following this is a very plain letter from John B. Broadfoot, Major of the Fayetteville company, in which he says: "As far as the statement of Adjt. Gen. Cameron to Governor Carr is concerned, I say most candidly and pointedly that it is false. I am led to believe that the issuing of general order No. 18 was pure and unadulterated spite from the Adjutant General. He has carried his point in his own way, but let us hear if North Carolinians say it is a crime to wear the grey. It is possible that there are no hallowed memories connecting Gen. Cameron with the Confederate grey."—*Wilmington Messenger.*

In conversing with many citizens in recent trips through the country we find that there is a widespread feeling of indignation at the conduct of the Governor in his recent dealing with the Independent Light Infantry of Fayetteville.

One citizen asks the pertinent question. What sense is there in issuing commissions to the officers of the company and "hoping that they received them" and then demanding arms of the members? If the officer in command failed in duty the remedy would be to court-martial him, but instead of that the entire company is punished by the Governor's order to deliver up their arms. If the officers are worthy to bear commissions, are not the privates worthy to bear arms? The action of the Governor is a disgrace to the commonwealth and sounds the deathknell of appropriations hereafter to the State Guard.—*Red Springs Scotchman.*

We have more of the same kind for next week.

Express Protection.

Chattanooga Times.

There ought to be no hesitation on the part of Congress on the proposition that they protect interstate commerce, since Congress has full power to regulate such commerce, through commissions and by the decrees of the national courts. Regulation and protection ought, if they do not, go together. Then there ought to be one law for the protection of express matter in transit that would be of force in any State, the ministers of which would be hampered by no State lines or jurisdictions. This is simple common sense It is like wise simple justice to one of the greatest commercial interests and conveniences the country enjoys.

The United States have probably the best, most efficient, cheapest and most permeating express services of any nation in the world. This service does not at all pertain to the States and therefore its protection should not be left wholly to the States. The vast majority, perhaps 90 per cent., of its business crosses State lines. Carrying millions of values daily, that are in small compass, the cars of these companies naturally suggest to highwaymen their desirability as objects of their nefarious trade. Being forced by the very nature and condition of their business to transport these great values in the night, they become comparatively easy prey of the scoundrels, who are commonly known as "train robbers."

The objection that to protect express companies to the mere extent of giving them the same advantages, in law, as Congress gives other interstate transactions and business is centralization, is far-fetched, intangible. The States have not been able to do the work efficiently; their ministerial officers are usually limited to a single county, always to the State lines, in the pursuit and capture of criminals, when the crime is committed within the State. The constitution of the United States empowers Congress to regulate commerce between the States. If this proposed law is centralization, then so is the constitution.

A. Golden, Druggist, Birmingham, Ala., writes: "Please publish some of the testimonials I have sent you for Japanese Pile Cure." Sold by King Bros.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Loss of Flesh

is one of the first signs of poor health. Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Diseased Blood follow.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, cures all of these weaknesses. Take it in time to avert illness if you can. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frank Thornton's
Shoe Special!
Shoe Special!

"THIS IS OF INTEREST TO YOU."

Ziegler Bros.' Fine Custom Hand-Made Shoes, price $5.00—reduced to $4.00.

Ziegler Bros.' Men's Railroad Hand-Made Shoes, price $5.00—reduced to $4.00.

Ziegler Bros.' Fine Goodyear Welt Railroad Shoes, price $4.00—reduced to $3.00.

Ziegler Bros.' Fine Dress Shoes, Goodyear Welt, price $4.00—reduced to $3.00.

Ziegler Bros.' Ladies' Fine Hand-Made Shoes, price $4.00—reduced to $3,00.

Ziegler Bros.' Ladies' Fine Goodyear Welt Shoes, price $3.50—reduced to $2.75.

These are the greatest value on shoes ever presented to the public. Remember, Ziegler Bros.' Shoes are the

BEST SHOES ON EARTH.

We have overstocked our house on these goods, and they have got to go; first come, first served.

Come early to get your size.

FRANK THORNTON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

12—7—93

Elocution and Music.

MISS ANNIE T. GASTER is now prepared to give lessons in Elocution and Music. Terms reasonable. Apply at residence on Maiden Lane. 12—7—93 4t

A Grocer with any "Sand"

Will not put it in his sugar, but rather into business principles. Pure sugar is a good thing to be able to sell, but much of it is adulterated in these days.

PURE SUGAR
You can buy at Raiford's.

Now, and through the Xmas holiday's Raiford will sell fresh home-made candy cooked at his bakery for 10c per lb.

10 cents per pound,
think of it!

Specialties: Fresh Sausage, and large Variety of Fruits.

10c. Juniper Buckets 10c.
Raiford's Bread and Cakes fresh and Wholesome.

LUXURIES: TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF.
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES,
RICE, CANNED GOODS,
in fact everything kept by a first-class grocer.

W. F. RAIFORD,
12—7—93 At Dan McDonald's Old Stand.

FOR CHRISTMAS!

A large and choice assortment of CHINA; carefully selected and sure to please.

Fancy Dinner and Toilet Sets in English and American ware.

An elegant assortment of

LAMPS

at very low prices. "Yale" Lamps (the best out) reduced to $1.50 and $2.00 for numbers 1 and 2 nickle plated.

Tea Trays, Carvers, Scissors, Pocket Knives and Plated goods

Fancy Plated Ware will be sold lower than ever before. Call early and get your choice.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

12—7—93 3t

ROYSTER'S!
TENNEY'S!
ARRIVING
Fancy and Staple Goods.

In fact our line is such that we don't wait for Xmas or Special Holidays to get nice goods

But get them all the while.

FRESH BREAD DAILY.

Anticipating a move we offer BARGAINS.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

12—7—93

FOR RENT.

The Farm known as the J. Henry Collins Place is for Rent. It is in a good state of cultivation, with dwelling and out-houses—barn, smoke house and one of the finest wells of water in the State Possession given 0 February 1st, 1894. For further particulars apply to JOSHUA COUNCIL,
12—7—93 2t Adm'r of J. H. Collins.

Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator upon the estate of L. P. Surles, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 29th day of November, 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

S. R. SURLES, SR.,
12—7—93 6t Administrator.

You will be pleased with the mild and lasting effects of the Japanese Liver Pellets. Try them. Sold by King Bros.

It will astonish you how quick Johnson's Magnetic Oil will kill all pains. Sold by King Bros.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Corrected weekly by Huske & Broadfoot.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	60
Hog Round,	10	HIDES—	
Sides,	10	Flint—good,	5
Hams,	14@05	Flint—damaged,	1@3
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	8½@10	Green,	2
Shoulders,	7	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	9@10	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15@16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	14
BAGGING,	7@0	Western,	12½@14
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, c'try,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern	35@00	(12d basis),	2.40
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	6@7
Rio,	20@25	Meas,	(None)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.20	Sweet—new,	35@40
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	1.00@1.20
EGGS	16		75@80
SALT,		SALT,	
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.50	Coffee,	6
West. Fam.,	4.00@5.00	Granulated,	7
CORN MEAL—	60 to 70	SHEETINGS,	6½
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn—new,	50@55	TALLOW,	5
Oats	50@55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	100	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	55	Corn Whisky,	.175@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina, new	0@40	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1894.
Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for 1894 will maintain the character that has made it the favorite illustrated periodical for the home. Among the results of enterprises undertaken by the publishers, there will appear during the year superbly illustrated papers on India by Edwin Lord Weeks, on the Japanese Seasons by Alfred Parsons, on Germany by Poultney Bigelow, on Paris by Richard Harding Davis, and on Mexico by Frederic Remington.

Among the other notable features of the year will be novels by George du Maurier and Charles Dudley Warner, the personal reminiscences of W. D. Howells, and eight short stories of Western frontier life by Owen Wister. Short stories will also be contributed by Brander Matthews, Richard Harding Davis, Mary E Wilkins, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Miss Laurence Alma Tadema, George A. Hibbard, Queenay de Beaurepaire, Thomas Nelson Page, and others. Articles on topics of current interest will be contributed by distinguished specialists.

Harper's Periodicals.
Per Year:

Harper's Magazine,	$4 00
Harper's Weekly	4 00
Harper's Bazar	4 00
Harper's Young People,	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico

The Volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order. Bound Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $3.00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, post-paid.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement with out the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by R. Gainey, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book T, No. 4, Page 488, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: About 201 acres on upper Lock's Creek, known as "The Holly Gainey Lands," excepting the lands included in his widow's dower.

Place of sale: Market House in Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Saturday, Jan'y 6, 1894, at 12 o'clock.
Terms of sale: Cash.

12—7—93 N. W. RAY, Mortgagee.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT McMILLAN KEEPS JUST AS GOOD

GROCERIES,

BOTH STAPLE AND FANCY AS ANYBODY?

ARE YOU AWARE

That he sells them at a close margin, gets rid of them rapidly, which enables him to keep

Fresh Goods at all Times?
WELL IT'S A FACT

If you have your interests at heart you'll call and examine his prices.

Beautiful Tea and Dinner Sets.
Beautiful line of Vases.
Toilet Glass Water Sets.
Table Water Sets and Hanging Lamps.

D. A. McMILLAN,
11—23—93 *FAYETTEVILLE.*

Roller Skates!
Roller Skates!
FULL CLAMP

—AT—

Pemberton's Book and Music House.

American Club, Vineyard

—AND—

Raymond's Extension

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Fall and Winter Sporting Goods.

ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.

11—23—93

Opera Lights

IS THE NEW HIGH CLASS

CIRGARETTE

OF THE

National Tobacco and Cigarette Company.

IT IS THE BEST

Cigarette in Fayetteville.

CALL AND TRY IT.

A. J. COOK & CO.,

DRUGGISTS.

11—30—93 tf

Fulton Yeast Cake

Will surprise you with their Lightness and Sweetness. One trial will make you a customer for life. Bread made from the FULTON YEAST CAKE will keep longer and be sweeter than from any other Yeast on the market. The Yeast will keep in hot or cold weather for months.

FOR SALE BY GROCERIES GENERALLY.

R. M. PRIOR, Agent,
1—9—93 Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

TIME IS MONEY!

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY HAVING

THE CORRECT TIME.

HAVE YOUR WATCHES AND CLOCKS PUT IN GOOD ORDER BY

M. A. TILLER, JEWELER.

ALL WORK PROMPTLY DONE AND GUARANTEED.

Fine Work a Specialty.
OFFICE AT GLOVER'S OLD STAND.

Jackson Office Furniture COMPANY,
JACKSON, TENN.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

SCHOOL, CHURCH

—AND—

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Schools and Churches Seated in the best manner.

OFFICES FURNISHED.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

11—23—93 6m

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

Patapsco Flouring Mills,
ESTABLISHED 1774.
PERFECTION IN FLOUR.

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT,
THE PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE AND UNSURPASSED FOR BREAD, BISQUIT AND PASTRY.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT,
BALDWIN FAMILY,
VEDORA HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL M'F'G CO.,
Office No. 214 Commerce St., Baltimore,

Represented by B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

GRAND DISPLAY!
Daily! Daily! Daily!
—BY—
Furniture House SHEETZ SONS **Furniture House**

Stock Replete in Handsome Furniture!

A line of New and Stylish Baby Carriages

AT CLOSE PRICES! AT CLOSE PRICES!

THE HANDSOMEST OAK AND WALNUT WARDROBES, PARLOR SUITS, CENTRE TABLES, EASY ROCKERS, ETC., ever brought to Fayetteville.

Remember that we carry the stock, sell the goods, please the people and won't be undersold. Call and see our stock whether you buy or not.

S. SHEETZ & SONS,
10—12—93 tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Grand Rally of the People.

Ringing Resolutions Adopted.

Silver Dollars Must Be Circulated.

At the recent Convention of the people of Fayetteville and Surrounding Country, held for the purpose of devising ways and means whereby they might obtain the necessaries of life for less money than they have heretofore cost, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in seasons of great financial distress, when our crops were short and money scarce, and when we sought to invest our small surplus in such goods as were necessary for the comfort of ourselves and families, we have been attracted and deceived by flaming advertisements published by designing men setting forth as a fact that goods were being "sold at auction regardless of cost" to "close out the stock," "Goods below Cost, must be sold," etc., etc.; and

Whereas, in consequence of these misleading declarations we have been imposed upon and have paid prices far in excess of *cost* and far in excess of the retail price of goods of the same quality for sale by those who did not thus seek to abuse our confidence, therefore, we have

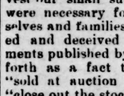
Resolved, 1st. That we will not in future give our patronage to such houses as advertise by sham auctions that they are selling goods at cost, until we have examined the stock and ascertained the prices of those who have always dealt fairly, squarely, openly and honestly with their customers—who have set no traps to catch the honest people; and

Resolved, 2nd. That in all our dealings with NOVITZKY'S CLOTHING HOUSE we have always received at his hands, and at the hands of his salesmen, uniform courtesy, and recognizing the fact that his goods are always what they are represented to be and that he is content with a small profit, we would therefore commend him as being entitled because of his honesty and square dealing to the patronage of the people; and

Resolved, 3rd. That being the only house in Fayetteville having a stock of Clothing purchased and received from Northern houses this Fall, we would advise everybody in need of Clothing to call at once and select their suits. No shoddy goods, no faded shelf worn, moth-eaten clothing—but new, bright, stylish goods; to be sold (not below cost) but for a small per cent. above, and even then at prices which cannot be underfigured.

There being no further business the convention adjourned.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED BY Peck's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful when all Remedies fail. Ills. book & proofs free. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female Weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

A Cup of Boullion	Palatable, Pure, Refreshing and Stimulating.....

can be made in 3 minutes, thus: take a cup of boiling hot water, stir in a ½ teaspoon (not more) of

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef,

Then add an egg—and some sherry if liked—season carefully . . . . .

11—23—93 4w

Mortgage Sale of City Property.

By virtue of a deed of mortgage made by J. H. Roberts and wife Elizabeth to J. D. Williams, and which has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County in Book E. No. 4, page 32, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described lot: On Hay street, partly in Fayetteville, beginning at a corner in the eastern edge of a street, formerly E. J. Hale's corner, and running thence along said street north wardly about 20 feet to the corner of a public alley, thence along said alley eastwardly about 330 feet to Robinson street, thence with Robinson street southwardly 200 feet to E. J. Hale's corner, formerly, thence westwardly with that line, formerly E. J. Hale's, 330 feet to the beginning; being the lot where on said Roberts and wife ormerly resided. For further description reference is made to said deed.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Thursday, 4th day of January, 1894, at 12 o'clock M.
Terms of sale: Cash.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Mortgagee.
H. McD. ROBINSON, Attorney.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 27, 1893—ts

Great Storm
—ON THE—
ATLANTIC COAST,
—AND AT—
MY STORE
I AM OFFERING
Great Bargains
—IN—
FINE
OAK SUITS,
Beds, Bureaus, Mattresses, Chairs, Tables, Baby Carriages, Cribs,
&c., &c., &c.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Respectfully,
JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.
10—19—93 tf

SAW MILL
—AND—
Turpentine Location.

Three Saw Mill and Turpentine Locations on the I. C. R. R. in Louisiana.

Fine Yellow Pine Timber in large bodies.

SENTELL & McKENZIE,
11—30—93 4w Hammond, La.

For Rent or Sale,

THE McINTYRE BUILDING on Person Street. For terms apply to

H. McD. ROBINSON,
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INFLUENZA,

Or La Grippe, though occasionally epidemic, is always more or less prevalent. The best remedy for this complaint is **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**

"Last Spring, I was taken down with La Grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breast seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I begun taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid and the cure so complete. It is truly a wonderful medicine."—W. H. WILLIAMS, Crook City, S. D.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Prompt to act, sure to cure

ARE YOU INSURED?

Just think how tight the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

Remember she is always "First."
Where can you get better protection?
Secure your property with

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Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

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CROSS CREEK MFG CO.

10—5—93 3m

MAGNETIC NERVINE.

·BEFORE - AFTER·

Is sold with written guarantee to cure **Nervous Prostration, Fits, Dizziness,** Headache and Neuralgia and Wakefulness, caused by excessive use of Opium, Tobacco and Alcohol; Mental Depression, **Softening** of the **Brain,** causing **Misery, Insanity** and **Death;** Barrenness, Impotency, **Lost Power** in either sex, **Premature Old Age,** Involuntary Losses, caused by over-indulgence, over-exertion of the Brain and **Errors of Youth.** It gives to Weak Organs their Natural Vigor and doubles the joys of life; cures Leucorrhœa and Female Weakness. 4 months treatment, in plain package, by mail, to any address, $1 per box, 6 boxes $5. With every $5 order we give a **Written Guarantee** to cure or refund the money. Circulars free. Guarantee issued only by our exclusive agent.

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Fayetteville, N. C.

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WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,
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Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the **regular** Army or Navy **since** the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and **now** entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

North Carolina Facts and Statistics, Compiled by the Statesville Landmark.

Number of counties, 96.
State area, 52,286 square miles.
Extreme length is 603¼ miles.
Extreme breadth is 187½ miles.
Number of electoral votes, 11.
Number of cotton factories, 160.
Length of coast line is 314 miles.
Area Dismal Swamp, 150,000 acres.
Number of miles of railroad, 3,570.
Inland steamboat navigation, 900 miles.
Total population (census 1890,) 1,049,047.
White population (census 1890,) 1,049,191.
Colored population (census 1890,) 567,170.
Indian population (census 1890,) 1,681.
Total water-power, 3,500,000 horse-power.
Average mean annual rainfall, 52 inches.
Western boundary—longitude, 81 degrees, 42, 20.
Average winter temperature, 43 degrees Farenheit.
The highest point is Mitchell's peak, 6,688 feet.
Number of bales of cotton consumed, 147,683.
Assessed value of railway property, $23,654,335.74.
Deaths by consumption, 105 per 1,000 of State population.
Number of boats engaged in general fisheries, about 3,000.
Limit to State and county taxes, 66¢ cents. Limit to poll tax $2.
Area of largest county (Brunswick) is 950 square miles.
Area of smallest county (New Hanover) is 89 square miles.
The highest town in the State is Boone, Watauga county, 3,250 feet.
Mean annual temperature at Raleigh, 60 degrees, Florence, Italy 59 degrees.
Highest point of Smooky mountain range is Clingman's Dome, 5,660 feet.
Value of real and personel property, bank stock and railroads is $202,796, 816.
Legal rate of interest, 6 per cent.; by contract, 8 per cent.; usuary forfeits interest.
Mean annual winter temperature of Raleigh, 44 degrees; Florence, Italy, 44 degrees.
State, congressional and presidential elections Tuesday after first Monday in November.
The highest point of Blue Ridge mountains in this State is Grandfather mountain, 5,897 feet.
The average date of the first killing frost is October 18th, and the last killing frost in spring is in April.
Public school system adopted 1840. At present there are 4,168 white and 1,182 colored school houses. School age, 6 to 21 years.
The census of the children of school age is whites, 386,560; colored 211,696; total, 598,259. Enrollment, white, 215,917; colored, 110,441.
The grand total of receipts for public schools for the year ending June 30 1892, $775,449,63. The total expenditures for the same period are $760,991,04.
The death penalty is only inflicted for murder, arson, burglary and rape, the general assembly having power to abolish it in all cases if deemed advisable.
Married women retain all their real and personal property exempt from the debts of their husbands. Liens of mechanics and laborers for their work are required.
Legislature, biennial in odd numbered years, meeting Wednesday after the first Monday in January. Limit of session 60 days. Terms of Senators and Representatives two years each. Pay $4 per day.
Homesteads are allowed to the amount of $1,000 value and personal property to the amount of $500. The homestead is not only exempt during the life of owner, but after death during the minority of any of his children, and also during the widowhood of his wife.

Tombs of the Danish Kings.

London News.

In the resting place of the old kings of Denmark, the Cathedral of Rokeskild, a recent visitor notes that there is a column against which a number of monarchs have been measured, and upon which their different heights are recorded. One of them is Peter the Great, and we learn by this means that the shipwright Czar measured no less than eighty Danish inches, equivalent to something like six feet, ten inches in our measurement. Only one other of the sovereigns was taller, and that was Christian I of Denmark, who, according to this authority, was just a trifle over seven feet English. The Czar, Alexander III, is about six feet one inch, and is about a couple of inches taller than Christian IX of Denmark, and about four inches taller than King George of Greece, neither of whom, nevertheless, is what would be called a short man. It is worth noting that in the same ancient cathedral where this column is to be seen, Saxo Grammaticus, the Danish historian from whom Shakesp are borrowed practically the entire plot of "Hamlet," lies burried.

Nicknames of Noted Men.

"Old Rough and Ready," Zachary Taylor; "The Rail Splitter," Abraham Lincoln; "Silver Tongued Orator," Wendell Phillips; "Grand old Man," William E. Gladstone; "Little Phil," Phillip Sheridan; "Father of Greenbacks," Salmon P. Chase; "The Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas; "Old Hickory," Andrew Jackson; "Black Dan," Daniel Webster; "Old man Eloquent," John Quincy Adams; "Goldsmith of America," Washington Irving; "Mad Yankee," Elisha Kane; "Schoolmaster of Our Republic," Noah Webster; "Wizzard of the North," Sir Walter Scott; "Black Jack," Jno. A. Logan; "The Honest Man," Jas. Monroe; "Poor Richard" Benjamin Franklin; "The Plumed Knight," James G. Blain; Bachelor President," James Buchanan; "The Man of Destiny," Grover Cleveland; "Little Mac," General McClellan; "Old Rhody," General Burnside; "Hancock the Superb," General Hancock; "Old Tecumseh," General Sherman; "Unconditional Surrender," General Grant; "Fighting Joe Hooker," Gen. Hooker.

Ho! my sisters, see the banner
Waving in the sky,
Are you broken-down, discouraged?
Courage! help is nigh.
On that banner read this legend:
"Suffering women, hail!
Pierce's Favorite Prescription
Ne'er was known to fail."

The success of this remedy is wondetful. Its record is unparalleled. It has cured thousands of cases of female weakness, irregularities, and all diseases peculiar to the sex. It can always be depended on to do xactly what is claimed for it. All the proprietors ask is a trial. That will convince the most skeptical of its wonderful virtues. Price ($1.00) refunded if it fails to give satisfaction. *Guarantee* printed on every bottle-wrapper.

It is an agreeable **Laxative for the Bowels;** can be made into a Tea for use in one minute. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package.

KO NO An Elegant Toilet Powder for the Teeth and Breath—25c.

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SPECIALISTS
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Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help.

Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many years of varied and successful **experience** in the use of curative methods that we **alone** own and control for all disorders of **men** who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from **errors** of youth and excesses or who are nervous and **impotent,** the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to **guarantee** to all patients, if they can possibly be **restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.**

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that **weakness** with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has **cured** others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete **Cure Guaranteed.**

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds **cured** where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly **cured** in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have **cured** cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other special ists and medical institutes.

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Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. **FREE consultation** at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank. No. 1 for Men. No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men

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AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.
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J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
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If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.
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Castoria.

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Dec. 3rd, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:27 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:30 "
Leave Sanford,	11:48 "
Leave Climax,	1:43 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:42 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:06 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:52 "
Leave Greensboro,	12:59 "
Leave Climax,	1:27 "
Leave Sanford,	3:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:25 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:30 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:37 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:17 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:50 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:13 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:08 "
Leave Maxton,	6:47 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	8:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:00 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:05 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:35 "

Trains No. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and Walnut Cove with the N. & W System for Winston Salem.

Train No. 16 connects at Madison with N. & W. for Roanoke and points West

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points South.

Junction points at Maxton with S. A. L., at Bennettsville with C. S. & N. R. R., at Sanford with S. A. L., at Greensboro with the Richmond and Danville system.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Dec. 3rd, 1893.	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 47	9 51	
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 55	10 43	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35		
Leave Tarboro..	12 07		
Lv Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45	7 00
Leave Wilson...	2 55	11 25	7 35
Leave Selma....	3 45		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 25	1 15	
Arrive Florence	7 05	3 27	

	No. 47 Daily.		
			A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 05		7 35
Leave Goldsboro.	3 00		8 18
Leave Magnolia.	4 13		9 26
Ar. Wilmington.	5 50		11 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Dec. 3rd, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	7 30	7 05	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 27	9 20	
Leave Selma....	12 10		
Arrive Wilson..	1 05	11 18	

	No. 48 Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 00		7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 40		8-37
Leave Goldsboro	12 09		9 48
Arrive Wilson..	12 50		10 35

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 14 Daily.		
	P. M.	P M.	P. M.	
Leave Wilson...	1 15	11 23	10 40	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 07	12 05	11 25	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			
Lv Rocky Mount	2 07	12 05		
Arrive Weldon..	3 18	12 56		
	P. M.	A. M	P. M.	

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:06 A M, Weldon 11:22 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 9:40 A. M., Terboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:05 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:35 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 5:30 P M, arrive Dunbar 7:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 9:00 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 9:0 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

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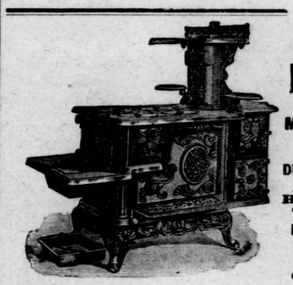

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